SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 1, 1964, 93-96

TOPIC TAGS: tetrachlorophthalic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, catalytic chlorination, phthalic anhydride

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 006

PISHNAMAZZADE, B.V.; KHALILOV, Kh.D.; SARDAROVA, R.A.

Alkylation of α-chloromethyl alkyl ether with allyl bromide.
Azerb. khim. zhur. no.5:37-41 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; KHALILOV, Kh.D.; ALIYEV, A.Ye.

Alkylation of β-chloromethyl alkyl ethers with vinyl [illegible]oride.
Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 21 no.3:25-29 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN Azerb.SSR.

KHALILOV, K.Kh.

Change in the peripheral blood in radiation sickness and injury (experimental study). Med. zhur. Uzb. no.10:30-32 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. F.M.Golub) Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.

(RADIATION SICKNESS)
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

KHALILOV, Kh.M.

Viscosity of isooctane, cyclopentane, cyclohexane, and their saturated vapors. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.11:2474-2477 N'62. (MIRA 17:5)

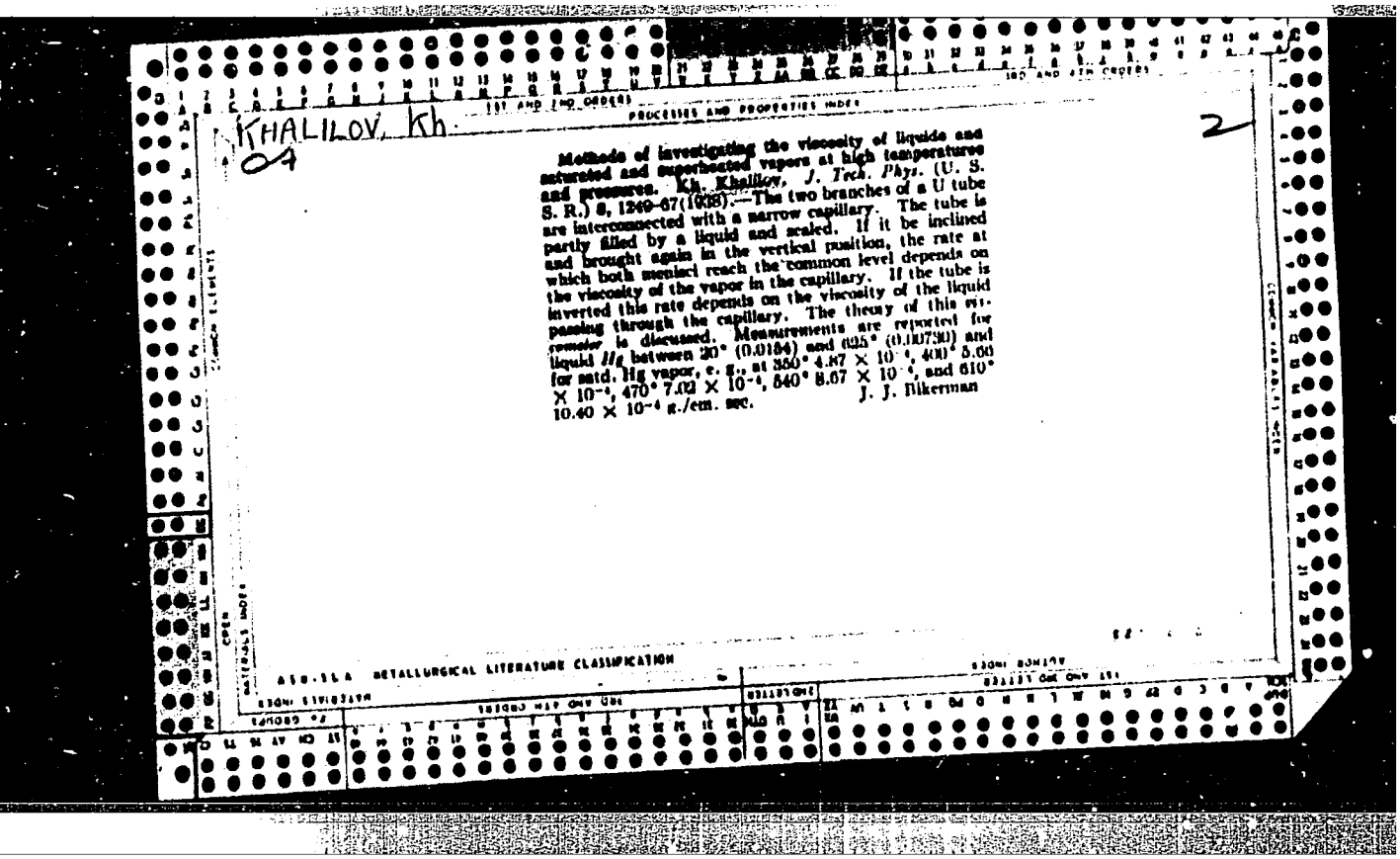
1. Institut fiziki AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.

ALIBEKOV, S. Yu., dotsent; KHALILOV, Kh. M., kand. med. nauk

Successful treatment with vitamin D_2 of three patients with scleroderma. Vest. derm. i ven. no.2:69-71 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent S. Yu. Alibekov) Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent M. M. Maksudov)

(SCLERODERMA) (VITAMINS—D)



KHALILOV, Kh.

04

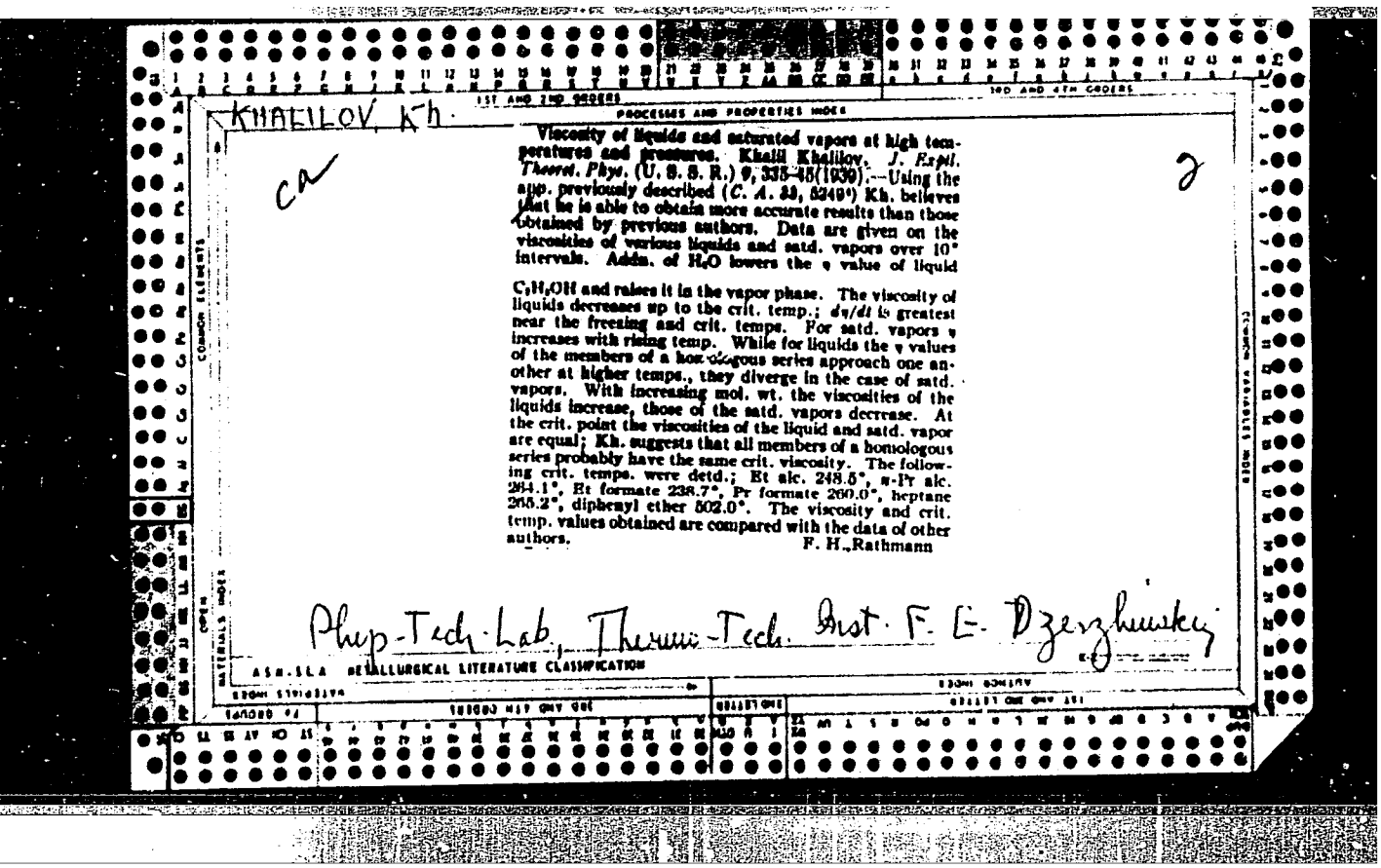
2

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Methods of investigating the viscosity of liquids and saturated and superheated vapors at high temperatures and pressures. Kh. Khalilov, *J. Tech. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 1249-67(1938).—The two branches of a U tube are interconnected with a narrow capillary. The tube is partly filled by a liquid and sealed. If it be inclined and brought again in the vertical position, the rate at which both menisci reach the common level depends on the viscosity of the vapor in the capillary. If the tube is inverted this rate depends on the viscosity of the liquid passing through the capillary. The theory of this viscometer is discussed. Measurements are reported for liquid *Hg* between 20° (0.0164) and 625° (0.00730) and for satd. Hg vapor, e. g., at 350° 4.87 × 10⁻⁴, 400° 5.60 × 10⁻⁴, 470° 7.02 × 10⁻⁴, 540° 8.07 × 10⁻⁴, and 610° 10.40 × 10⁻⁴ g./cm. sec.

J. J. Bikerman

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



KHAELOV, Kh.

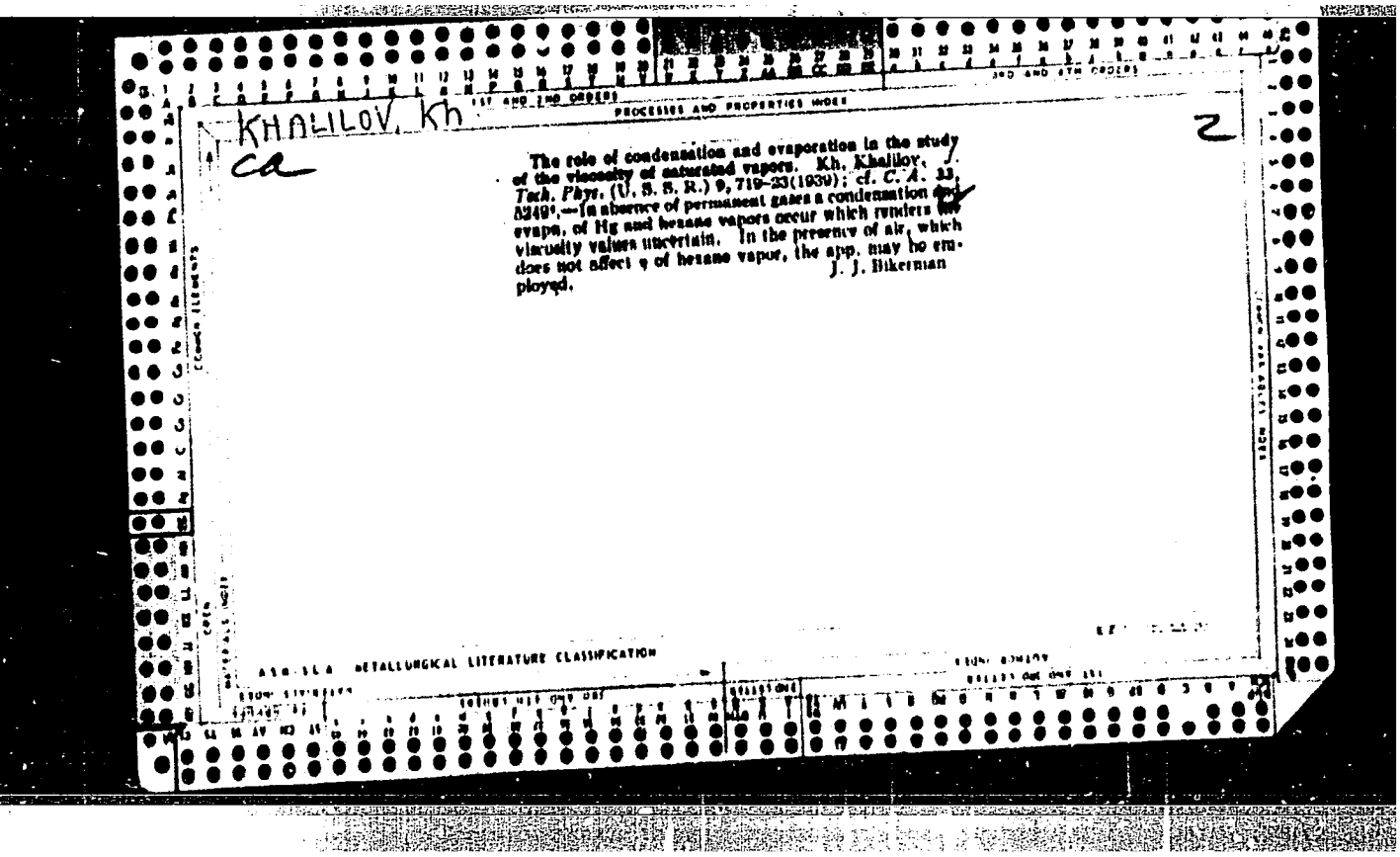
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Viscosity of liquids and saturated vapors at high temperatures and pressures. Khalil Khalilov. *J. Expil. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 335-45(1939).—Using the app. previously described (*C. A.* 33, 8249⁹) Kh. believes that he is able to obtain more accurate results than those obtained by previous authors. Data are given on the viscosities of various liquids and satd. vapors over 10° intervals. Addn. of H_2O lowers the η value of liquid C_2H_5OH and raises it in the vapor phase. The viscosity of liquids decreases up to the crit. temp.; $d\eta/dt$ is greatest near the freezing and crit. temps. For satd. vapors η increases with rising temp. While for liquids the η values of the members of a homologous series approach one another at higher temps., they diverge in the case of satd. vapors. With increasing mol. wt. the viscosities of the liquids increase, those of the satd. vapors decrease. At the crit. point the viscosities of the liquid and satd. vapor are equal; Kh. suggests that all members of a homologous series probably have the same crit. viscosity. The following crit. temps. were detd.: Et alc. 248.5°, *n*-Pr alc. 264.1°, Et formate 238.7°, Pr formate 260.0°, heptane 265.2°, diphenyl ether 502.0°. The viscosity and crit. temp. values obtained are compared with the data of other authors.

F. H. Rathmann

Phys-Tech. Lab., Thermo-Tech. Inst. F. E. Dzerzhinsky

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



KHALILOV, Kh

ca

2

The role of condensation and evaporation in the study of the viscosity of saturated vapors. Kh. Khalilov. *J. Tech. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 719–33(1939); cf. *C. A.* 33, 8249⁹.—In absence of permanent gases a condensation and evaps. of Hg and hexane vapors occur which renders the viscosity values uncertain. In the presence of air, which does not affect η of hexane vapor, the app. may be employed.

J. J. Bikerman

KHALILOV, KH.M.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

The temperature dependence of the viscosity of [liquid] diphenyl ether and of its vapor. Kh. M. Khalilov. *Trudy Inst. Fiz. i Mat., Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhan. S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 5, 48-53(1951)(in Russian).—The viscosities of both liquid diphenyl ether and its vapor were measured according to the method outlined by Kh. (*C.A.* 33, 5249⁴). The measurements were extended for the first time to the neighborhood of the crit. temp. (502°). For the liquid the viscosity coeff. μ drops from 32.44×10^{-4} at 31.0° to 0.47×10^{-4} at 501°; for the vapor it rises from 1.228×10^{-4} at 162° to 2.672×10^{-4} at 490°. These values of μ are in satisfactory agreement with the ones calcd. from a formula derived by Kh. (*loc. cit.*). The values show that some of the mols. of the vapor are assocd.; in the liquid there are, of course, more of these. There is linear relation between the sp. vol. and μ for the vapor. Werner Jacobson.

AF
11-5.54

KHALILOV, Kh. M.

"Mercuryless Apparatus for the Investigation of Volumetric Properties of Stratified and Recombined Petroleums and Gases" (Chemistry: Apparatus), Izv. AN Azerb. SSR, No. 7, 1953

Abs

W-31146, 1 Feb 55

KHALILOV, Kh. M.

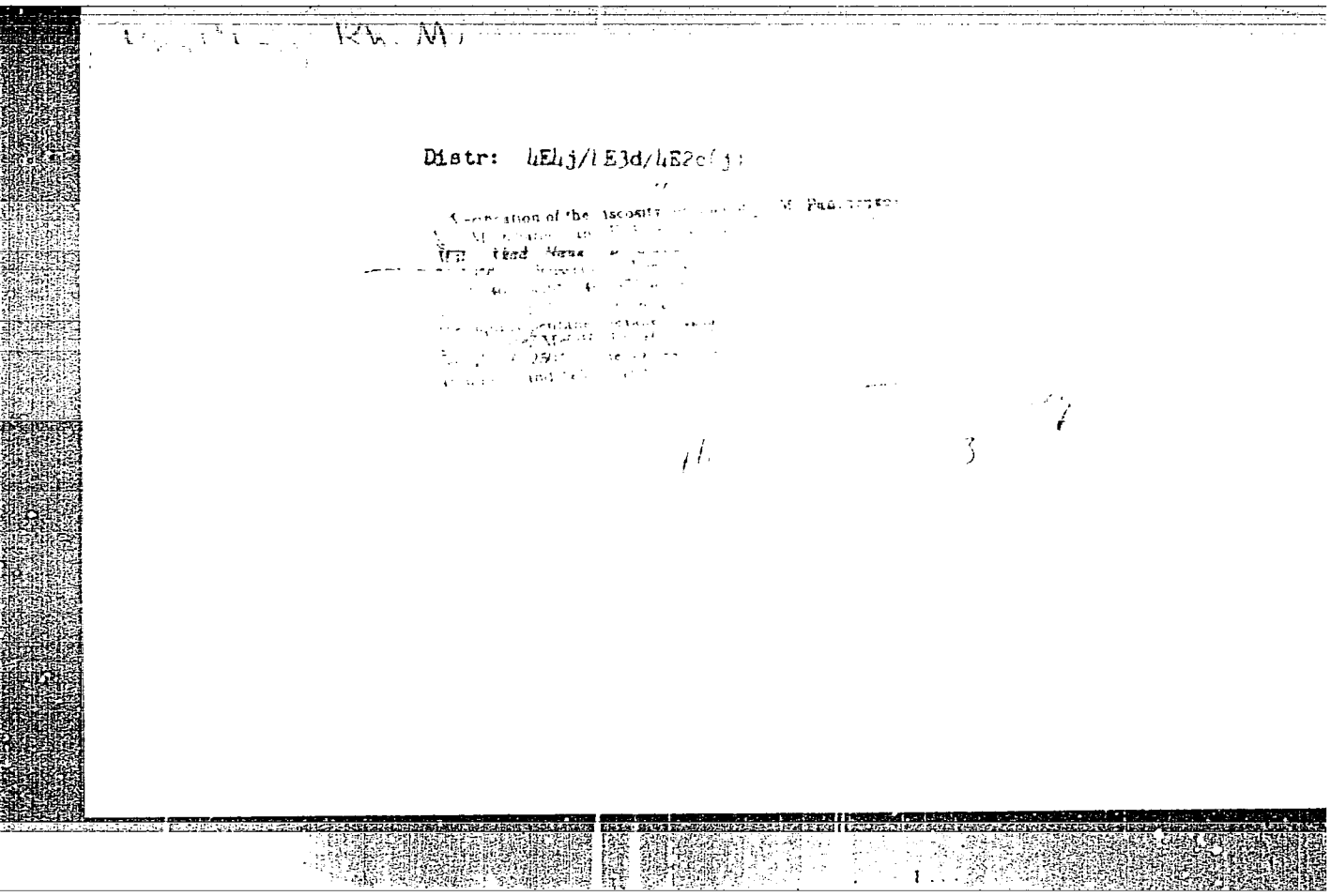
KHALILOV, Kh. M. - "Investigation of the viscosity of liquids and their saturated vapors." Moscow, 1955. Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Physics Faculty. (Dissertations for degree of Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 48 26 November 1955. Moscow.

KHALILOV, Kh.M.

Theory of the viscosity of liquids. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 11 no.7: 465-469 Jl '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.
(Viscosity)



Distr: 4E4j/1E3d/4E2c[illegible]

SOV/120-58-4-26/30

AUTHOR: Khalilov, Kh. M.

TITLE: A Viscometer for the Study of Liquids at Temperatures Down to -150°C. (Viskozimetr dlya issledovaniya zhidkostey pri temperaturakh do -150°C)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 4, pp 104-105 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The viscometer is shown in Fig 1 and consists of a closed system consisting of a capillary and tubes of the same gage. . The time for the liquid to flow through the capillary under the action of gravity and viscous forces is measured and hence the viscosity is determined in the usual way. The viscometer is placed in a Dewar flask and may be used to determine absolute values of the coefficient of viscosity in the range +150 to -150°C.

Card 1/2

SOV/120-58-4-26/30

A Viscometer for the Study of Liquids at Temperatures Down to -150°C

A more detailed treatment of the theory of similar viscometers may be found in the studies indicated in references 1 and 2. There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i matematiki AN AzerbSSR (Institute of Physics and Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences, Azerbaydzhan SSR)

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1957.

Card 2/2

SOV/81-59-7-22510

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 7, p 62 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khalilov, Kh.M., Zabelina, Yu.Yu.

TITLE: The Dependence of the Viscosity of a o-Xylene-Hexane Mixture on the Temperature and the Concentration of the Components

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta fiz. i matem. AS AzerbSSR, 1958, Vol 9, pp 124 - 127 (Azerb. summary)

ABSTRACT: The absolute viscosity (V) of the liquid phase and of saturated vapors of the binary mixture: o-xylene-hexane was measured. The measurements were carried out by the methods described earlier (Kh.M. Khalilov, Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1938, Vol 8, Nr 13 - 14, 1249) at 20 - 300°C. The dependence curves of V of the mixture on the composition and the temperature were plotted. V decreases with an increase in the hexane concentration. The presence of a linear dependence between the critical temperatures of the components and their mixtures was established. The higher is the

Card 1/2

SOV/81-59-7-22510

The Dependence of the Viscosity of a o-Xylene-Hexane Mixture on the Temperature and the Concentration of the Components

value of the critical temperature of the corresponding mixture, the greater is V of its liquid phase and the lower is V of its saturated vapor.

S. Byk

Card 2/2

KHALILOV, Kh. M., Doc Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the viscosity of liquids and their saturated vapors". Baku, 1959, published by the Acad Sci Azerb SSR. 24 pp (Moscow State U im M. V. Lomonosov, Phys Faculty), 150 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 107)

KHALILOV, Kh.M.

Studying the viscosity of liquids at low temperatures. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk. no.3:53-55 '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Viscosity)

KHALILOV, Kh.M.

Viscosity and structural features of liquids. Izv.AN Azerb. SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.i tekh.nauk no.4:43-47 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Viscosity) (Liquids)

KHALILOV, Kh.M.

Relationship between the viscosity of fluids and their structure. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.7:97-103 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kirova.
(Oil field brines) (Viscosity)

KHALILOV, Kh.M.

Viscosity of aromatic hydrocarbons and halogen derivatives of benzene. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.i tekh.nauk no.6:37-43 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

(Hydrocarbons) (Benzene)

40371
S/185/62/007/008/005/008
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Khalilov, Kh.M.

TITLE: Some results of the investigation of viscosity of organic liquids

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 8, 1962, 882 - 886

TEXT: The author describes a method of establishing the value of the 'pseudocritical' temperature and states that such observations show the absence of transcritical domain if the molecules of the liquid are homogeneous. In mixtures, the transcritical domain is clearly observed even when there are associated molecules. It is pointed out that the experimental data are not accurate in the neighborhood of the critical point. Dependence of viscosity on time in supercooled o-xylene is shown on a graph and it is stated to be impossible to obtain unambiguous results in this case owing to unstable state of the liquid. The author derives a theoretical formula for the viscosity coefficient containing a constant $A_o = 4(R/2)$

Card 1/2

h2183

S/076/62/036/011/011/021
B101/B180

5,3300

AUTHOR: Khalilov, Kh. M.

TITLE: Viscosity of isooctane, cyclopentane, cyclohexane and their saturated vapors

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 11, 1962, 2474-2476

TEXT: The method already described by the author (Zh. tekhn. fiz., 8, 1249, 1938) was used to determine the viscosities (Figs. 1 and 2), and also the densities of isooctance (2,2,4-trimethyl pentane) and cyclopentane under orthobaric conditions (Table). The fact that the cyclic compounds have higher viscosities than the corresponding alkanes, suggests that weak molecular associations exist in the former. It was confirmed that the viscosity of related compounds was proportional to their critical temperature. The following relation holds between the critical density and the density of the liquid at boiling point and atmospheric pressure: $\rho_{crit} = 0.3422\rho_{liq} + 0.0236$. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN AzerbSSR (Institute of Physics AS AzerbSSR)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1961

Card 1/1

KHALILOV, Kh.M.

Some results of a study of the viscosity of organic liquids. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 7 no.8:882-887 S '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut fiziki AN AzerSSR, Baku.
(Viscosity) (Liquids) (Organic compounds)

[redacted]

[redacted] Abas'yev, S. A.; Kuliyev, [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. [redacted]

[redacted] selenium, time depend[redacted]

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to check on the validity, in the case of pure amorphous selenium, of the equation

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 e^{\frac{\alpha}{kT}}$$

by S. N. Zhurkov and his co-workers [redacted]

ACCESSION NR: AP5003428

nature of the rupture of the bonds in this substance. The tests were made on thin wires drawn from a selenium melt, with [illegible] equipment for the tests was [illegible] measurements were made under [illegible] [illegible] kcal/mole [illegible] ponds to the energy of the chemical bond, and consequently the mechanical rupture of selenium occurs in the chemical bonds [illegible]

L 2516-66 EWT(m)/ETC/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) RDW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5014592 UR/0181/65/007/006/1860/1864

AUTHOR: Kuliyev, B. B.; Abasov, S. A.; Khalilov, Kh. M.

TITLE: Effect of phosphorus impurity on the temperature-time dependence of the strength of selenium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 1860-1864

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, phosphorus, amorphous polymer, macromolecule, plastic strength

ABSTRACT: The authors continue an earlier investigation (FTT v. 7, 153, 1965) in which they showed that the general temperature-time relation for strength, applicable to various solids and derived by S. N. Zhurkov and his co-workers (FTT v. 4, 2184, 1962 and earlier papers) are applicable to amorphous selenium. The purpose of the present investigation was to determine the influence of phosphorus impurity on the coefficient of endurance, the magnitude of the energy barrier, and other physical characteristics determining the strength of selenium. The selenium investigated contained 0.2, 0.4, and 0.6 % phosphorus by weight. The samples were drawn in the form of thin filaments (0.12 — 0.30 mm thick) from the melt in a vacuum of the order of 10^{-2} mm Hg. The measurement method and the apparatus were

Card 1/2

L 2516-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014592

the same as described by the authors earlier. The results show that the general temperature-time strength dependence is valid not only for amorphous selenium in pure form, as in earlier investigation but also for phosphorus-doped selenium. It is shown further that the phosphorus atoms joined together the chains of the selenium micromolecules, thereby increasing the strength of the selenium. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN AzerbSSR, Baku (Institute of Physics AN Azerb SSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, TD

NR REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 02430-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EEC(k)-2/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/ETC

ACC NR: AP5022736 IJP(c) WG/RDW/JD SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/009/2847/2848

AUTHOR: Khalilov, Kh. M.; Kuliyev, B. B.

ORG: Institute of Physics AN AzSSR, Baku (Institut fiziki AN AzSSR)

TITLE: Effect of temperature on the viscosity of selenium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 2847-2848

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, solid viscosity, amorphous polymer, relaxation process

ABSTRACT: Viscosity was used as a basis for studying mechanical relaxation in selenium as a function of temperature. The coefficient of viscosity η was measured in filamentary specimens of selenium 0.20-0.32 mm thick. These data were used for determining the parameter

$$a_T = \frac{\eta_T}{\eta_{T_s}}$$

According to present theories on the viscoelastic properties of polymers, the parameter a_T determines the effect of temperature on the coefficient of friction. T_s for amorphous selenium was taken as 80°C. A pattern similar to that of other vitrified polymer materials was observed when $\ln a_T$ was plotted as a function of $(T-T_s)$ for

Card 1/2

L 02430-67

ACC NR: AP5022736

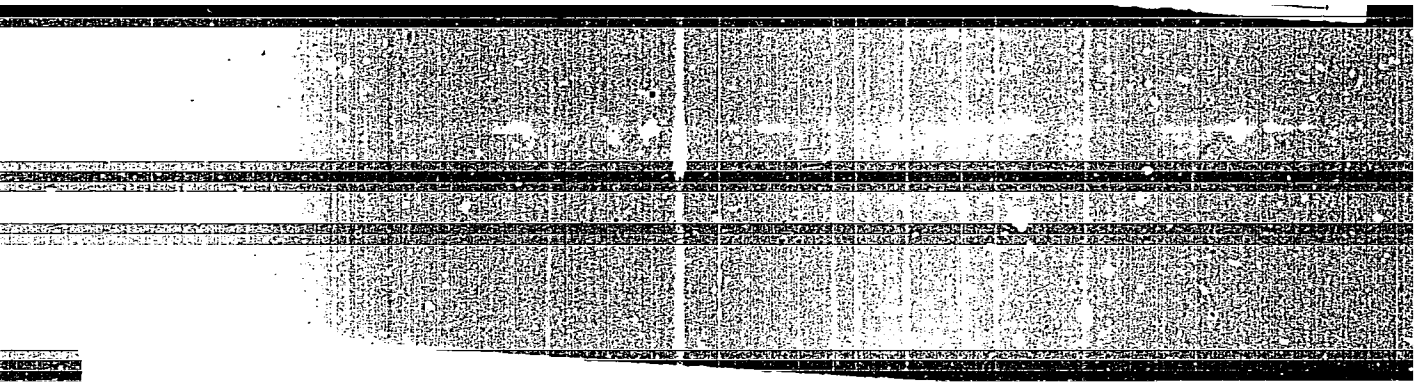
amorphous selenium. Theoretical and experimental values for a_T show satisfactory agreement in the 30-100°C range. This parameter was used as a basis for calculating the apparent energy of activation of mechanical relaxation processes in amorphous selenium from 30 to 100°C. It was found that the activation energy increases as the vitrification point is approached. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 13Mar65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 006

BVK

Card 2/2

L 02430-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWT



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720004-8"

L 02430-67
ACC NR: AP6029534

beyond 5 min., and 4) the maximum increase of the photoelectromotive force is 60% at ultrasonic treatments of 5 min duration. The experimental results seem to show that the optimum time for ultrasonic treatment of surfaces of selenium rectifiers is 5 minutes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20,09/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 04972-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6023949 SOURCE CODE: UR/0233/65/000/006/0065/0068

AUTHOR: [illegible], Kh. M.; Dzhalilov, S. U.; Orudzheva, Sh. O.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the viscosity of amorphous selenium

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izv. Ser fiz-tekhn i matem n, no. 6, 1965, 65-68

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, solid viscosity, viscous flow

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to determine the influence of temperature on the apparent activation energy of viscous flow of selenium and to study the applicability of the Williams-Landell-Ferry (WLF) formula

$$\log a_T = -\frac{8.86(T-T_s)}{101.6+T-T_s}$$

(where T_s is the reduced temperature, and a_T the ratio of viscosities at temperatures T and T_s respectively) to the viscosity data on selenium. The viscosity was determined from the rate of extension of selenium filaments observed with a microscope. The WLF formula was found to apply to the viscosity data over a wide temperature range. The activation energy of viscous flow was determined from the formula

$$\Delta H_a = \frac{2.303\, R\, C_1^s\, C_2^s\, T^2}{(C_2^s + T - T_s)^2}.$$

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7009561 SOURCE CODE: UR/0233/66/000/002/0166/0169

AUTHOR: Khalilov, Kh. M.; Agayev, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Instrument for measuring the coefficient of absorption and the propagation velocity of ultrasound in solids in the frequency range of 4 to 100 Mc

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1966, 166-169

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, ultrasound absorption

SUB CODE: 20

ABSTRACT: Standard devices are modified to provide a means for studying the absorption and propagation of sound in solids. The instrument consists of a pulse generator (MGI-2), pulse interval meter (PIVI-2), TV channel switch, cathode follower, attenuator, i-f amplifier, detector, oscilloscope (C1-9), quartz crystal, acoustical contact (transformer oil), a power supply, and a meter-wave generator (GZ-8A).

To increase the amplitude of the r-f pulses to 15 v the attenuator is removed from the GZ-8A and the output of the unit is connected directly to the crystal. Also, the frequency range is changed from 280 to 480 Mc to 4 to 6 Mc. The crystal converts the electrical oscillations to mechanical vibrations, which are transmitted to the sample (KCl crystal) through the coupling layer of transformer oil. The mechanical vibration reflects from the sample and returns to the crystal, which converts them back to electrical signals.

UDC: none

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7000003 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/006/0929/0931

AUTHOR: Khalilov, Kh. M.; Rzayev, K. I.

ORG: Institute of Physics AN AzerbSSR (Institut fiziki AN AzerbSSR)

TITLE: Preparation of gallium selenide monocrystal and determination of its elastic constants

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 6, 1966, 929-931

TOPIC TAGS: gallium compound, selenium compound, single crystal growth, semiconductor single crystal, crystal anisotropy, laboratory furnace, ultrasonic wave propagation, elasticity

ABSTRACT: The elastic constants of a GaSe monocrystal grown in a specially designed furnace were determined. The GaSe was synthesized in a sealed ampoule which was vibrated while temperature was held at 1050°C, and then cooled slowly to room temperature. The monocrystal was grown in the ampoule using an arrangement in which the desired even temperature was maintained by rotating the furnace. The furnace could also be moved vertically with respect to the ampoule at selected speeds. Temperature in the upper part of the furnace was 1050°, and less in the lower part. At the start, to keep the ampoule from cracking, the furnace was moved down at 6 m/sec until the ampoule was in the 1050° zone; the furnace was then raised at 10 mm/sec.

Card 1/2

UDC: 548.0:534.22

ACC NR: AP7000003

This process was repeated 7 times to obtain a perfect GaSe monocrystal. The velocity v_l and v_t of longitudinal and transverse ultrasonic waves in the crystal was measured at a frequency of 1.67 Mc. Values for v_l and v_t along the basal plane were almost twice those perpendicular to the basal plane, indicating anisotropy. The temperature dependence of v_l and v_t of ultrasonic waves along the basal plane was measured; these values decrease continuously with increase in temperature from -60 to 400°C: $\Delta v_l / t = 0.82$ m/sec. degree, $\Delta v_t / \Delta t = 0.67$ m/sec. degree. The hexagonal GaSe crystal belongs to the space group $C_{3h}^1 - P\bar{6}$. The elastic constants (in dynes/cm^2): $C_{11} = 10.24 \times 10^{11}$; $C_{66} = 3.50 \times 10^{11}$; $C_{33} = 3.07 \times 10^{11}$; $C_{55} = 0.70 \times 10^{11}$; $C_{12} = C_{11} - 2C_{66} = 3.24 \times 10^{11}$. "We sincerely thank F. M. Gashimzad for interest indicated during the completion of this a...le." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

SHAKHTAKHTINSKIY, G.B.; GUSEYNZADE, S.M.; KHALILOV, Kh.S.

Concentration of vanadium in alkaline solutions of the production of aluminum oxide from alunite. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.4:109-113 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

SHAKHTAKHTINSKIY, G.B.; GUSEYNZADE, S.M.; KHALILOV, Kh.S.; ASKEROV, G.R.

Production of pure vanadium pentoxide from flushing fluids of alkali metal sulfates. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.3:140-173 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR.

KHALIKOV, M.K.

Local theorem for sums of independent random vectors. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk no.2:95-105 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki imeni V.I. Romanovskogo.
(Probabilities)

KHALIKOV, M.K., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- "On certain ~~estimates~~ refinements of multi~~dimensional~~ dimensional limit ~~theorems~~ theorems." Tashkent, 1959. 8 pp (Acad of Sciences UzSSR. Inst of Mathematics im V.I. Romanovskiy), 175 copies. Bibliography: pp 7-8 (11 titles) (KL, 27-59, 118)

KHALIKOV, M. K.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4796

Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki

Issledovaniya po matematicheskomu analizu i mekhanike v Uzbekistane (Research in Mathematical Analysis and Mechanics in Uzbekistan) Tashkent, Izd-vo AN Uzbekskoy SSR, 1960. 259 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Institut matematiki i mechaniki imeni V.I. Romanovskogo.

Resp. Ed.: I.S. Arzhanykh, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences UzSSR; Ed.: I.G. Gaysinskaya; Tech. Ed.: Z.P. Gor'kovaya.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for mathematicians, mechanics, aspirants, and students taking advanced courses in divisions of physics and mathematics at universities and pedagogical schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 17 articles dealing with the results of investigations on the theory of integrating differential equations in mathematical physics and mechanics, the theory of numbers, and the problem of the best approximation of functions. Individual articles discuss elasticity, flow close to a rotating disk, transverse vibrations of beams, motion of an automobile after impact, thermal stress, etc. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany 14 articles.

MAMEDOV, Makhmud Tagi ogly; ALIYEV, Aliaga Mamed Bagir ogly; KHALILOV, Mamed Rza ogly; AKHMEDOV, Nadir Movsum ogly

[Russian tractors] Sovet traktorlary. Baky, Azerbaichan dovlet neft ve elmi-tekhn.edebiiiat neshriiiaty, 1957. 423 p. (MIRA 12:10)

(Tractors)

KHALILOV, M.Yu.

Role of forest vegetation in the improvement of physical and erosion-resistant properties of soils. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol. i med.nauk no.9:109-116 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(DAMIRAPARANCHAY VALLEY--EROSION)
(BUMCHAY VALLEY--EROSION) (FOREST INFLUENCES)

MUSTAFAYEV, Kh.M.; KHALILOV, M.Yu.

Soil erosion in different zones of the Damiraparanchay basin.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol. i med. nauk no.3:87-93 '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Damiraparanchay Valley--Erosion)

KHALILOV, M.Yu.

Study of the antierosion effect of the root systems of trees and shrubs in the mountain-forest zone of Kutkashen District. Izv. AN AZerb. SSR. Ser. biol. i med. nauk no.2:97-104 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

KHALILOV, M.Yu.

Growth of forest plantations of various compositions in the mountain areas of the southern slope of the Greater Caucasus and their antierosion significance. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. biol. i med. nauk no.2:101-109 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

ISMAYLOV, K.A.; KHALILOV, N.Yu.

Tectonic correlation of Tertiary and Mesozoic sediments in the northern part of the Apsheron Peninsula. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 19 no.9:39-43 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geologii AN AzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzSSR M.V. Abramovichem.

KHALILOV, N.Yu.

Prospects for finding oil and gas pools in the northern part of the Apsheran Archipelago. Azerb. neft. Khoz. 41 no.1:1-4 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Apsheron Archipelago—Petroleum geology)
(Apsheron Archipelago—Gas, Natural-geology)

KHALILOV, N.Yu.

New data on the tectonics of the northern part of the Apsheron Archipelago. Uch.zap.AGU. Geol.-geog.ser. no.6:119-126 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Apsheron Archipelago--Geology, Structural)

KHALILOV, N.Yu.

Development of Pliocene fold structures in the northern part of the Apsheron Archipelago. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41 no.8:7-9 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Apsheron Archipelago—Folds (Geology))

KHALILOV, N.Yu.

Formation of oil and gas fields in the areas of the northern part of the Apsheron Archipelago. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 18 no.9:37-42 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Trest "Azmornefterazvedka." Predstavleno akademikom AN AzSSR M.V. Abramovichem.

ZEYNALLY, A.kh.; KOCHARLI, K.Sh.; KHALILOV, P.A.

Apparatus for studying the photoeffect. Uch. zap. AGU. Ser. fiz.-mat. i khim. nauk no.4:99-104 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Photoelectricity)

L 5247-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5026403 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/002/006/0262/0266

AUTHOR: Kurbatov, L. N.; Khalilov, P. A.; Susov, Ye. V.; Kharakhorin, F. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: The influence of superhigh-frequency radiations on the electrical conductivity of p-type indium antimonide

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 2, no. 6, 1965, 262-266

TOPIC TAGS: radiation effect, electrical conductivity, indium antimonide, field effect

ABSTRACT: The reduction of d-c electrical conductivity caused by super-high frequency irradiation of a density of $P = 10^{-6}$—10^{-7} w-mm^{-2} in p-type single crystalline indium antimonide has been investigated. The sample had a Hall carrier density of 7×10^{12} to 4×10^{14} cm^{-3}, a Hall mobility of 2×10^{3}—1×10^{4} cm^{2}/volt^{-1} sec^{-1}, and a specific resistance of 4—100 ohm-cm in the range of wavelengths $\lambda = 2$—30 mm, at temperatures of 77—150K. The volt-ampere characteristic is a straight line, the slope of which does not depend on the current's direction. The curves of the temperature dependence of the response indicate that the upper limit of the effect (130—140K) coincides with the transition region of the semiconductor from hole to electron conductivity. The effect is apparently neither bolometric nor photovoltaic, but may be produced by

Card 1/2

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L 2641-66

ACC NR: AP5026403

the direct influence of the super-high frequency field on the conductivity of the sample. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

[ZL]

SUB CODE: SS, EM/SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4131

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6035891 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0129/0130

INVENTOR: ogly Kasim-Zade, M. S.; ogly Khalilov, R. F.

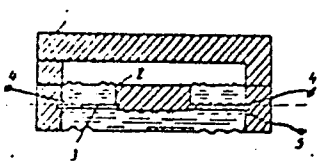
ORG: None

TITLE: An electrokinetic transducer of mechanical oscillations. Class 42, No. 187331

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 129-130

TOPIC TAGS: piezoelectric transducer, mechanical vibration

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an electrokinetic transducer of mechanical oscillations. The unit consists of a housing containing a porous partition, elastic diaphragms, electrodes and working fluid. The spectrum of mechanical oscillations is analyzed by making half the cavity of the housing in the form of chambers, each equipped with its own porous partition which isolates a definite frequency band. Each chamber also has an electrode which is paired with an electrode common to all the chambers to form a signal output network.



1--housing; 2--chambers; 3--partition; 4--electrode; 5--common electrode

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 17Jul65

Card 1/1 UDC: 534.632

L 21007-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5020181 UR/0233/65/000/002/0097/0104

AUTHOR: Kasimzade, M. S.; Khalilov, R. F.; Guseynov, Kh. F.

TITLE: On the investigation of electrokinetic converters at low and infralow frequencies

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1965, 97-104

TOPIC TAGS: acoustic measurement, pressure measurement, electric measurement, electromechanic converter, electroacoustics

ABSTRACT: The article deals with an experimental setup for the investigation of electrokinetic converters at low and infralow frequencies and relatively low pressures. The apparatus was developed at Energeticheskiy institut Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (Power Engineering Institute, Azerbaydzhan SSR). Its operation is based on a comparison of the tested converter with a standard calibrated pressure receiver, in this case a barium-titanate piezoceramic converter. The apparatus is capable of producing pressures up to 1200 bar at frequencies of 0.1—100 cps. The operation of the equipment and the test procedure are described. Some practical operating hints aimed at improving accuracy are also mentioned. The piezoelectric receiver was found to be linear up to about 38 v, beyond which the pressure wave-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5020181

form became distorted. Plots of the frequency dependence of the pressure in the chamber with and without the measured converter are presented, as well as the dependence of the pressure on the applied voltage. It is stated in the conclusion that the apparatus can be used not only for electrokinetic but also for other measuring converters with sufficient acoustic rigidity. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [02]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED:	00	ENCL:	00	SUB CODE:	EC
NO REF SOV.:	006	OTHER:	000	ATD PRESS:	4084

Card 2/2

L 21781-66

ACC NR: AP6011291 SOURCE CODE: UR/0423/66/000/002/0018/0021

34
B

AUTHOR: Kasimzade, M. S.; Khalilov, R. F.

ORG: Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energeticheskiy im. I. G. Esmana (Azerbaydzhan Scientific Research Institute of Energetics)

TITLE: Experimental installation for investigation of electrokinetic transducers in the audio frequency range

SOURCE: Za tekhnicheskiy progress, no. 2, 1966, 18-21

TOPIC TAGS: acoustoelectric transducer, acoustic measurement

ABSTRACT: An experimental setup for electroacoustic measurements is described. A block diagram is shown in Fig. 1. The setup consists of a 70 x 70 x 70 cm steel container lined on the inside with a foam rubber pad 14 mm thick for sound absorption. The container is filled with water. The sound radiator on the left is a corrugated steel disk (diameter, 100 mm; thickness, 0.2 mm) with a piston rod driven by a EDV-8 vibrator, which in turn is driven by an audio oscillator through a TU-100 power amplifier. The maximum force developed by the vibrator is 23.54 n, producing a displacement of ±2 mm in the frequency range of 30—14,000 cps.. The right side of the acoustic chamber holds a Ti-Ba hydrophone 20 mm in diameter and 15 mm high. It has a flat frequency response in the band extending from 20 to 12,000 cps and sensitivity of 40 μv/n/m^2. Next to it is the electroacoustic transducer undergoing testing. Switch K allows the hydrophone or electroacoustic trans-

 UDC: 621.314:534.4.002.73.001.5

L 21781-66

ACC NR: AP6011291

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720004-8

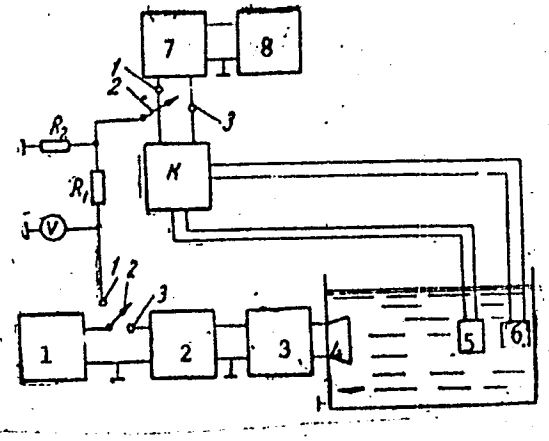

Fig. 1. Electroacoustic measurement arrangement

1 - Audio oscillator; 2 - power amplifier; 3 - vibrator; 4 - sound radiator; 5 - standard hydrophone; 6 - transducer being tested; 7 - cathode follower and amplifier; 8 - oscilloscope.

ducer to be coupled to the 28IM amplifier. Output signals of the amplifier are observed on the 25I oscilloscope. With known sensitivity of the hydrophone and voltage division factor (R_1,R_2), the sound pressure in the chamber may be found by noting the height of the oscilloscope trace produced by the transducer signal (switch in position 3) and the adjustment of the oscillator output required (switch in position 1) to reproduce the same height. By switching K to an unknown electro-

L 21781-66
ACC NR: AP6011291

acoustic transducer and using the same comparison method, pressure data, and output voltage, the sensitivity of the tested transducer may be found. The amplitude-frequency characteristic of the transducer may be obtained for the frequency range between 30 cps and 14 kc. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 formulas, and 3 tables.
[BD]

SUB CODE: 09, 17/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4227

Card 3/3

IMAYEV, M.G.; MURAYEVA, V.S.; KHALILOV, R.G.

Obtaining 2,4-di-tert-amylphenol. Izv. vysh. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.3:71-73 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Bashkirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni 40-letiya Oktyabrya.

(Phenol)

KHALILOV, R. M.

Khalilov, R. M. "The initial plastic surgery in radical operations in connection with newly formed malignant skin," (Report) Trudy III Zakavkazsk. s"yezda khirurgov, Yerevan, 1948 (on cover: 1949), p. 147-150

SO: U-5240, 17 Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

L 4279-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5024481 UR/0316/65/000/003/0064/0066

AUTHOR: Mamedov, F. A.; Mamedov, F. N.; Khalilov, R. S.

TITLE: Effect of sulfur- and phosphorus-containing compounds on the quality of lubricating oils

SOURCE: Azerbaydzhanskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 3, 1965, 64-66

TOPIC TAGS: lubricating oil, antioxidant additive, organic sulfur compound, organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: Trialkylphenyl trithiophosphates, obtained by reacting alkylthiophenols with phosphorus trichloride, and products of the reaction between trialkylphenyl trithiophosphites and elemental sulfur were tested as antioxidants for lubricating oils. The effect of these compounds was studied by the method of the AzNII, involving absorption of oxygen by the oil, and by the method of the VTI, in which stability of the oil to oxidation by oxygen at high temperatures was determined by the quantity of the precipitate and the acid number. A marked antioxidant effect was displayed by compounds containing pentavalent phosphorus in the molecule: the addition of 1.5% tri-tert-amylphenylphenyl thionitrite thiophosphate to the oil reduced the precipitate formation from 0.73 to 0.01%, and the

Card 1/2

L 4279-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024481

acid number from 0.28 to 0.09 mg KOH/g. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: INKhP AN Azerb. SSR

SUBMITTED: 02Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP, GC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 DP

KHALILOV, S.Kh.

Dispensary services for patients with goiter and thyrotoxicosis.
Sov.zdrav. 16 no.12:17-20 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Glavnyy vrach Glukhovskoy bol'nitsy (Moskovskaya oblast')
(HYPERTHYROIDISM, ther.
dispensary serv. (Rus))

KHALILOV, S.Kh.

Surgical treatment of goiter and thyrotoxicosis. Khirurgiia, 34 no.12: 65-69 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Glukhovskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach S.Kh. Khalilov) Moskovskoy oblasti.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, surg.
results (Rus))
(GOITER, surg.
same)

SOV/58-59-5-11742

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 5, p 261 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khalilov, Sultanov

TITLE: Effect of Molecular Interaction on Electronic Absorption Spectra of Molecules of Liquids

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta fiz. i matem. AS AzerbSSR, 1958, Vol 9, pp 106 - 114 (Azerb.; Russ. résumé)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated phenomena caused by molecular interaction in solutions where the solvents had different dielectric constants and acid or basic properties.

Card 1/1

KHALILOV, T.A.

Synthesis of automatic control systems by the method of successive approximations. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. i mat. nauk no.2:115-119 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

KHALILOV, T.A.

Calculating the stability of a gyroscopic servosystem with variable parameters. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 19 no.3:7-11 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut energetiki AN AzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzSSR Ch.M. Dzhuvarly.

KHALILOV, T.A.; DANILOV, N.Ye.

Derivation of the transfer function of an active differerentiating element. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR.Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk no.3:117-120 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KHALILOV, T.A.

Using approximate formulae in plotting transient curves. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 19 no.5:7-10 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut energetiki AN AzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzSSR Ch.M. Dzhuvarly.

KHALILOV, T.A.

Damping method and its use in the synthesis of automatic control systems. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 18 no.12:13-16 '62.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut energetiki AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR Ch.M. Dzhuvarly.

L 18039-63 EWT(d)/EDS AEDC/AFFTC/ASD/AFMDC/APGC/SSD Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4/
Po-4/Pq-4 BC

ACCESSION NR: AP3001614 S/0244/63/019/003/0007/0011

78

AUTHOR: Dadash-, T. A.

TITLE: Computation of stability of a gyroscopic servomechanism with variable parameters

9

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady, v. 19, no. 3, 1963, 7-11

TOPIC TAGS: servomechanism, stability, damping, characteristic equation

ABSTRACT: The author is interested in determining parameter values which insure stable solution of a gyroscopic servomechanism. He uses the method of damping, the use of which is not restricted by the degree of the characteristic equation of the oscillating system. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas, 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki (Institute of Energetics)

SUBMITTED: 08Jan63 DATE ACQ: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM,PH NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 001

Card 1/1

IMAYEV, M.G.; FASKHUTDINOVA, R.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: KHALILOV, V.R., student; SYROVA, A.A., studentka

Synthesis of mixed trialkyl thiophosphates and alkylaryl phosphites. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:2934-2937 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.
(Phosphothioic acid) (Phosphorous acid)

ALIKHANOV, E.N.; ARUSHANOV, N.A.; AKHUNDOV, V.Yu.; ALIZADE, M.A.; AZIZBEKOV, Sh.A.; BAGIROV, M.A.; VEZIROV, S.A.; VOLOBUYEV, V.R.; GERASIMOV, F.M.; GADZHIYEV, N.M.; GUSEYNOV, D.M.; GUSEYNOV, I.A.; DADASHEV, E.K.; DADASHZADE, M.A.; DALIN, M.A.; ISKENDEROV, M.A.; KAZIYEV, M.A.; KARAYEV, A.I.; KASHKAY, M.S.; KEL'DYSH, M.V.; KERIMOV, A.G.; LEMBERANSKIY, A.D.; MAMEDOV, G.K.; MEKHTIYEV, M.R.; MIRZOYEV, S.A.; NAGIYEV, M.F.; NESRULLAYEV, N.I.; ORUDZHEV, A.I.; RADZHABOV, R.A.; RUDNEV, K.N.; SADYKHOV, R.N.; SEMENOV, N.N.; TOPCHIYEV, A.V.; TOPCHIBASHEV, M.A.; TAIROVA, T.A.; KHALILOV, Z.I.; EFENDIYEV, G.Kh.; SHUKYUROVA, Z.Z.

IUsif Geidarovich Mamedaliev; obituary. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 17 no.12:1123-1126 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Mamedaliev, Iusif Geidarovich, 1905-1961)

ХАЛИЛОВ, З.И.

Def. at
Tbilisi State U.

VII. [illegible]
VII. ФИЗИКО-МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

[illegible]. Математика

[illegible]
а) На степень доктора наук

691. [illegible] 1934. 192 [illegible] 1, 1934).
[illegible] 1935, 24. 3.

Гокиели Леван Петрович. Вопросы обоснования теории множеств. 1934. 192 с. (Тр. НИИ математики и механики, т. 1, 1934).
Защ. 1935, 24. 3.

692. Векуа Илья Несторович. Комплексное представление решений эллиптических уравнений и его применение к граничным задачам. (Сообщ. АН Груз. ССР, т. 1, №№ 1, 3, 7, 1940; т. 4, № 5, 1943).
Защ. 1939, 16.11.

693. Зерагия Поликарп Константинович. О некоторых вопросах теории уравнений параболического типа. 1956. 178 с. (Тр. груз. политехн. инст. т. 19, 1949; т. 24, 1952; т. 7, 1956; Сообщ. АН Груз. ССР, т. 15, № 9, 1954; т. 17, № 2, 1956; Тр. ТГУ, т. 56, 1955; т. 60, 1956; Тр. инст. матем. им. А. Размадзе, т. 24, 1957).
Защ. 1957, 18.5.

694. Микеладзе Шалва Ефимович. Методы численного решения дифференциальных и интегральных уравнений (Изв. АН СССР, 1934—1935 гг.).
Защ. 1935, 11.11.

695. Халилов Заид Исмаил Оглы. Краевые задачи для обобщенных полигармонических уравнений. Баку. 1945. [2], 93 с. (Азерб. госуниверситет). Изв. Аз. ФАН СССР 1943, № 1; Изв. АН Азерб. ССР, 1946, № 10; Тр. сект. матем. АН Азерб. ССР, 2, 1946; Докл. АН СССР, т. 51, № 3, 1946; т. 54, № 7; Изв. АН СССР, т. 11, 1947. Тр. НИИ матем. и физ. АГУ. т. 1, 1949, Тр. прикл. матем. и тех. т. 14, в 4. 1950, Тр. сект. матем. АН Азерб. ССР, 1, 1945.
Защ. 1946, 3.6.

[illegible]

Dissertation for degree of
Doctor Mathematical Sciences

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721720004-8"

ХАЛИЛОВ, З.И.

715. Бурчуладзе Тенгиз Владимирович. Асимптотическое поведение фундаментальных функций колебания упругого тела. 1955. 114 с.
Защ. 1956, 18.2.

716. Векуа Илья Несторович. Распространение упругих колебаний в бесконечном слое. 1937.
Защ. 1937, 5. 6.

717. Габададзе Николай Алексеевич. Применение комплексных и гиперкомплексных чисел в теории правильных конгруэнций. Кутаиси. 1953. 66 с. (Кутаисский пед. инст.) (Тр. Кут. пединст. т. 14, Сообщ. АН ГССР, т. 15, № 10.
Защ. 1953, 26.12.

718. Гвазава Константин Лукич. О некоторых предельных теоремах для двойных рядов. 1957. 60[3] с.
Защ. 1957, 14.9.

719. Гегелия Тенгиз Георгиевич. О граничных задачах линейного сопряжения и о сингулярных интегральных уравнениях. 1954. 111 с.
Защ. 1954, 27.11.

720. Горгидзе Алексей Ясонович. Об одном применении метода последовательных приближений в теории упругости. 1937.
Защ. 1937, 9. 10.

721. Гулуа Шота Несторович. О теоремах типа Абеля. Сухуми. 1955. 56 с. (Сухумский пед. инст.).
Защ. 1956, 7.4.

722. Магнарадзе Леван Георгиевич. Некоторые основные граничные задачи математической физики для контуров с угловыми точками. 1939. 68 с.
Защ. 1939, 23.6.

723. Мецхаришвили Ясон Георгиевич. О предельных решениях дифференциального уравнения гиперболического типа с переменными коэффициентами в случае двух независимых переменных (Тр. Тбил. матем. инст., т. 4. 1938).
Защ. 1938, 17.5.

724. Патараи Никанор Николаевич. Некоторые вопросы гидродинамического взаимодействия совместно движущихся в жидкости тел. 1947. 107 с. (Тр. ТГУ, т. 48, 1953; т. 54, 1954.
Защ. 1948, 24.4.

725. Симония Вахтанг Тарасович. Представления полупростых алгебр Ли с двумерными максимальными разрешимыми подалгебрами. 1955. 157 с.
Защ. 1956, 10.3.

726. Тевзадзе Гиви Николаевич. О внутренних римановых геометриях на поверхностях проективного пространства. 1954. 105 с. (Тбилисский пединст.).
Защ. 1954, 27.5.

727. Хажалия Григорий Яковлевич. К теории конформных отображений двусвязных областей на кольцо. 1937. 107 с. (Тр. Тбил. матем. инст., т. 1).
Защ. 1938, 17.5.

728. Халилов Заид Исмаил Оглы. Решение задачи Kleoma Cl'bach'a методом теории функций комплексного переменного. Баку. 1939 (Азерб. гос. университет). (Изв. АН Азерб. ССР. 1940. № 4).
Защ. 1940, 22.4.

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Защ. 1942, 26.2.

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Candidate Mathematical Sciences

Def. at
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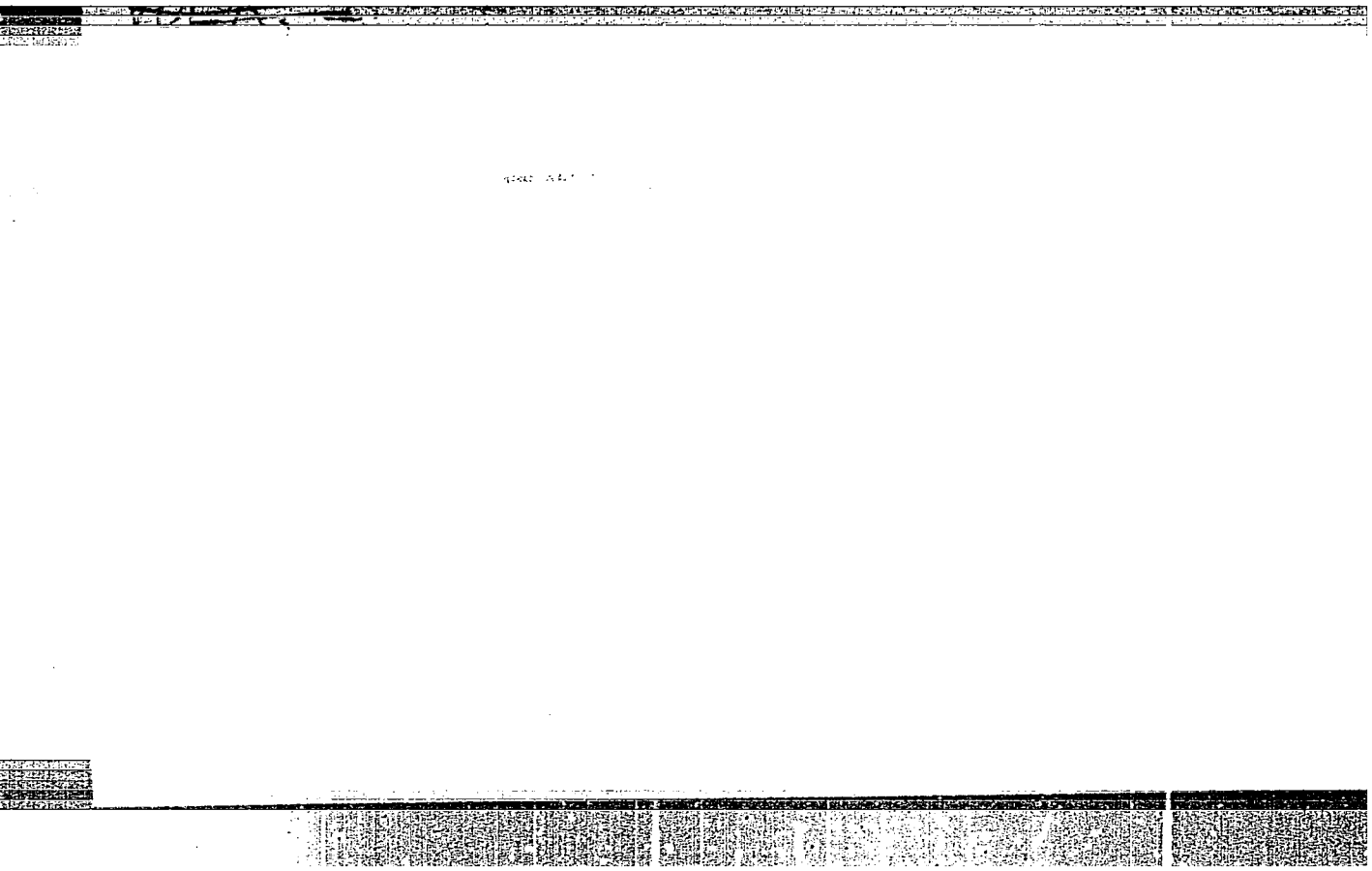

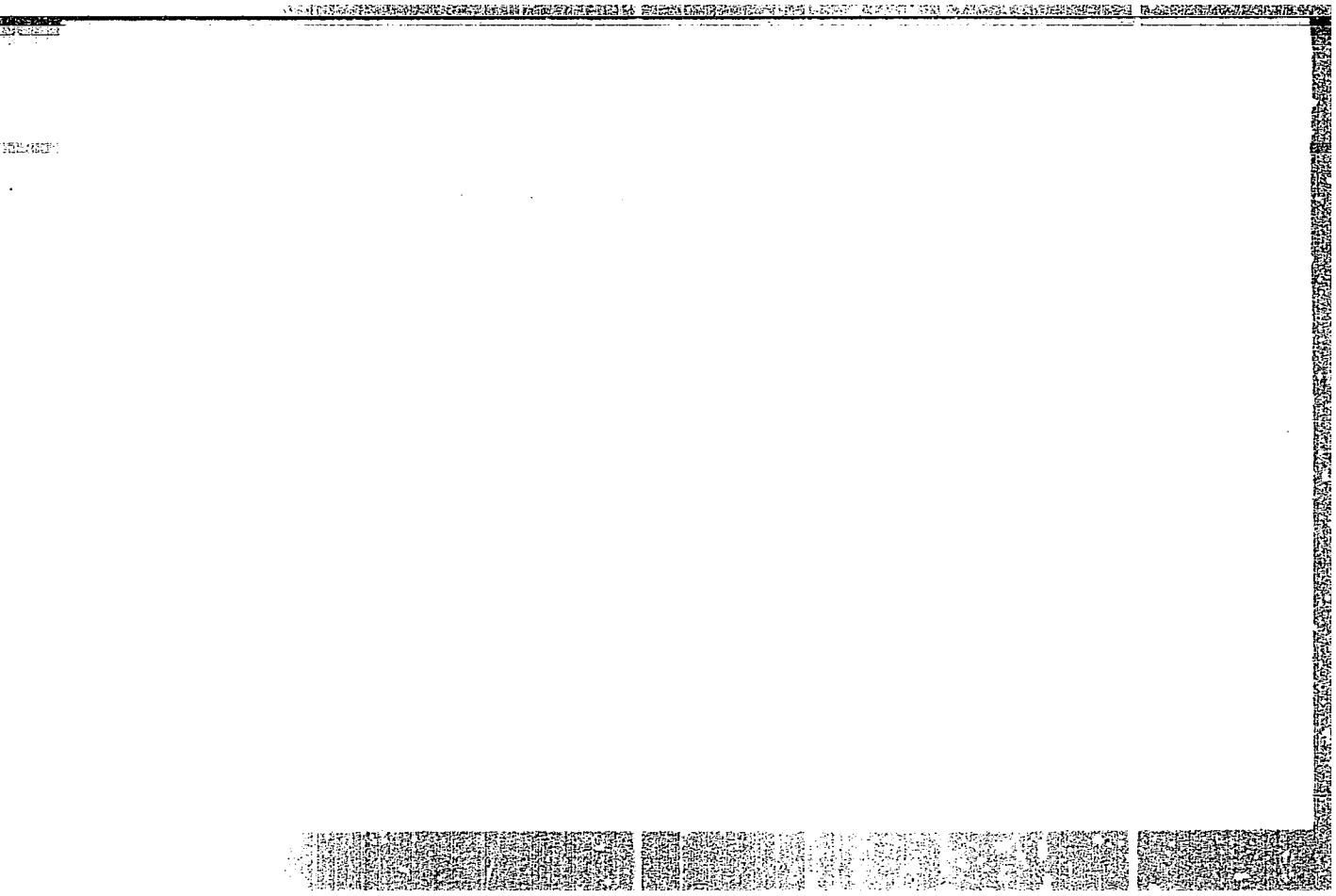

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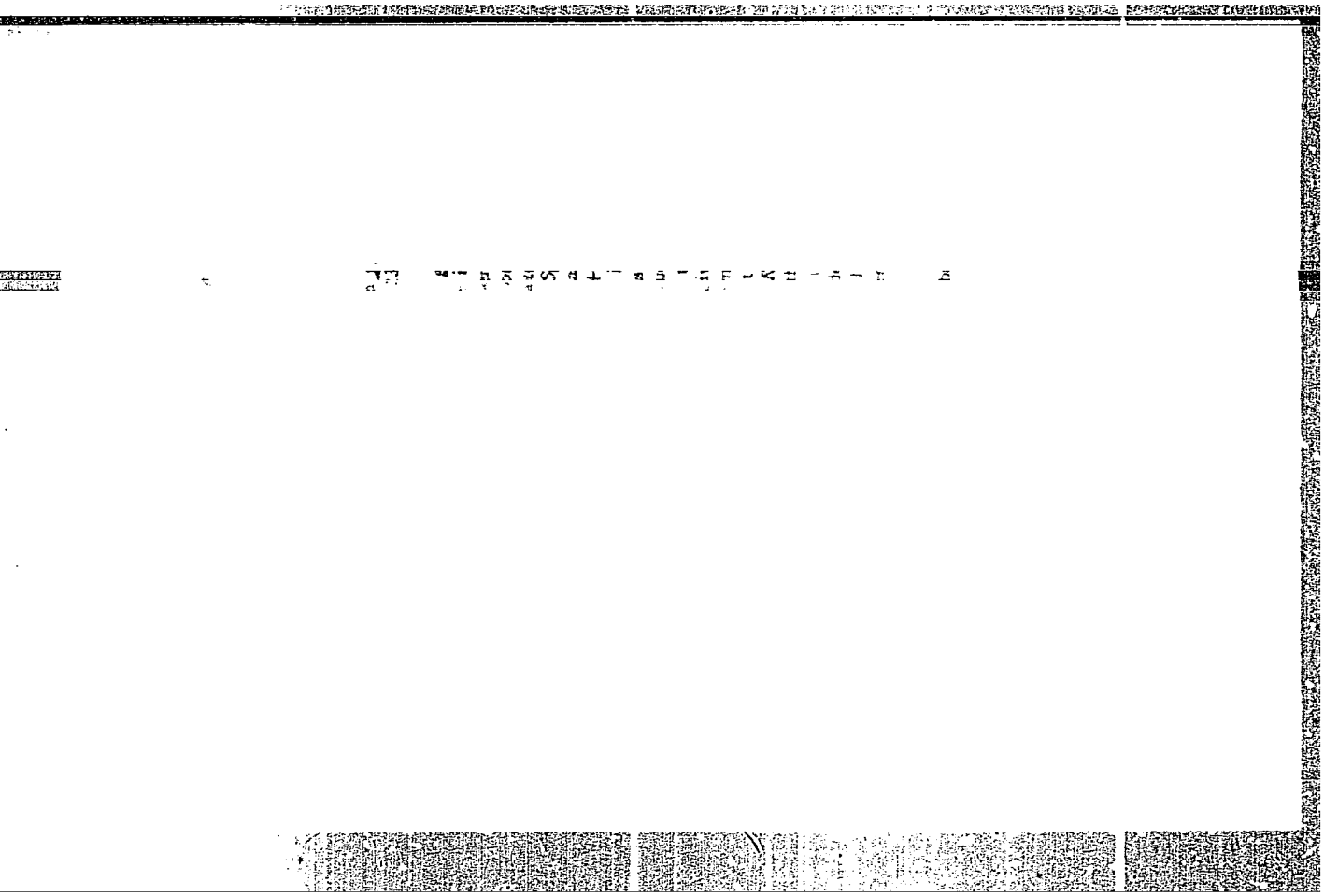

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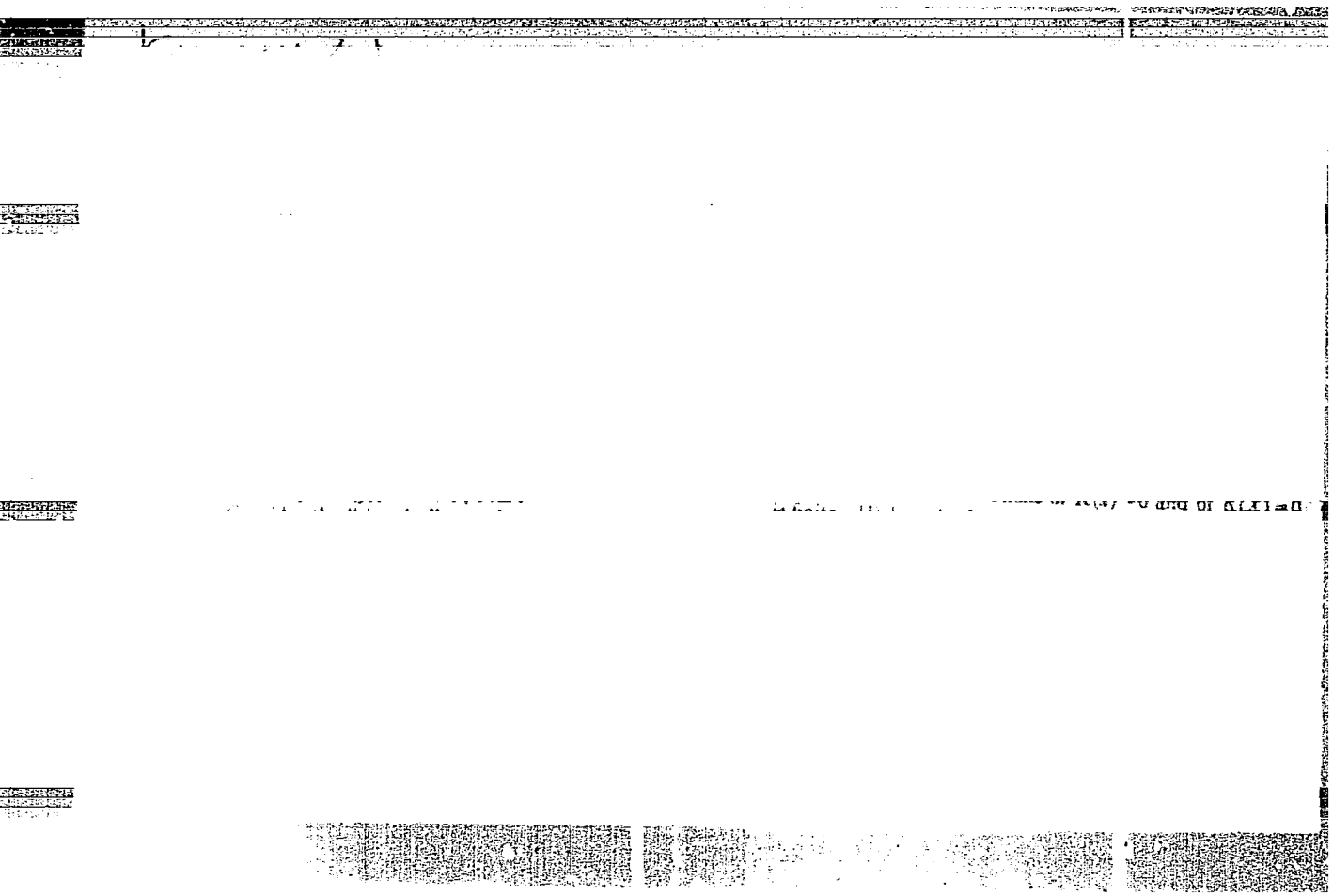

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SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

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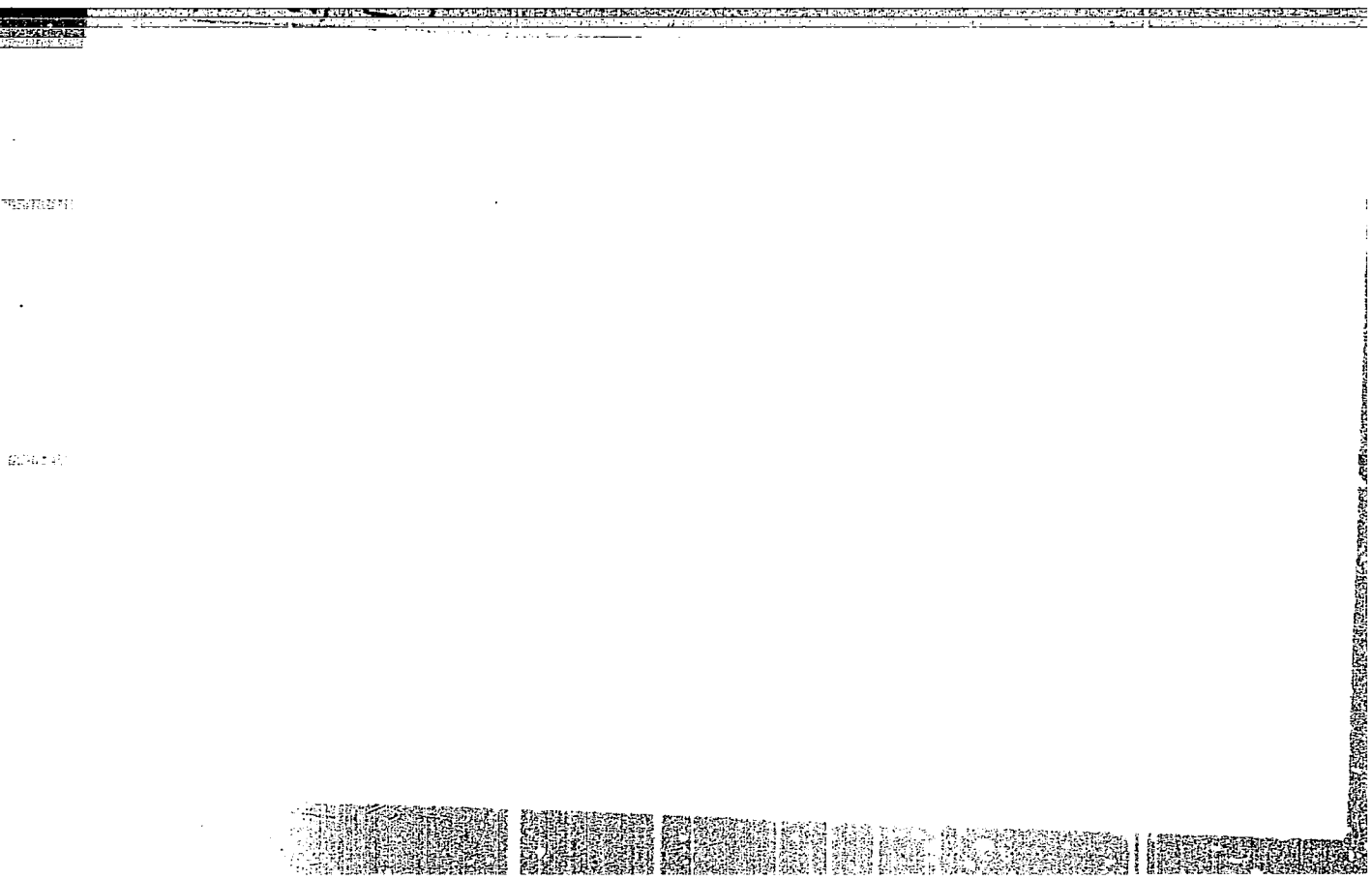

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KHALILOV, Z. I.

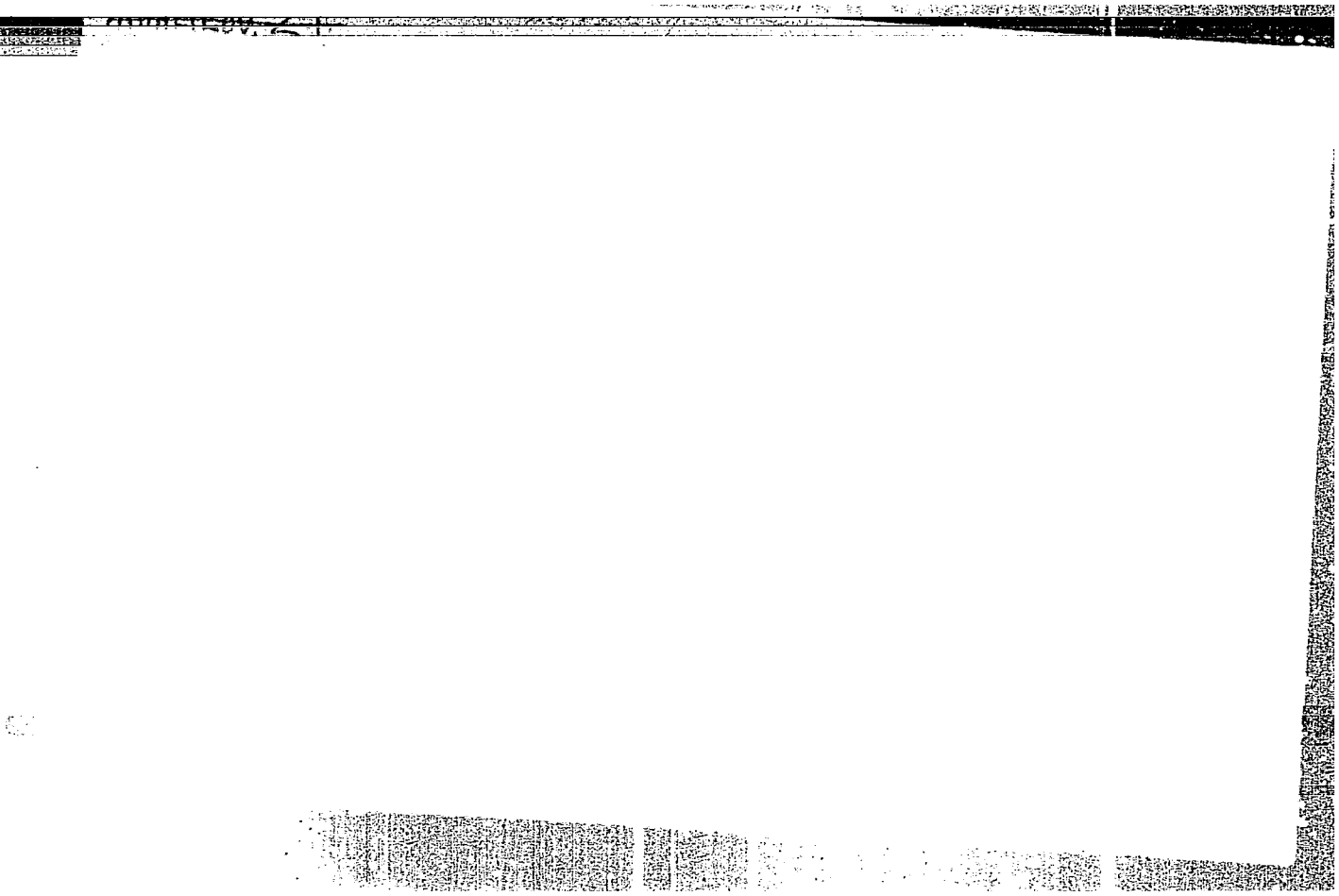
USSR/Mathematics - Operators Sep/Oct 49
Equations, Singular

"Linear Singular Equations in a Unitary Ring," Z.I Khaliv, Baku, 20 pp

Matemat Sbor, ~~Vol XXIV~~ (67), No 2 1949

General theory of unitary rings; determination and examples of unitary rings; conjugate elements; theory of functions of a complex variable with values lying in a unitary ring. Theory of linear singular equations in a unitary ring; theory of Riess-Schauder; class F of linear regular operators; singular operators; linear singular equation; regulation of singular equation; conjugate operator; basic theorems of theory of linear singular equations; conclusion. Submitted 12 Jul 47.

153T69



1. KHALILOV, Z. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Differential Equations

7. Cauchy problem for an infinite syster of differential equations in partial derivatives.
Dokl. AN SSSR no. 2, 1952.
Institut Fiziki i Matematiki Akademii Nauk Azerb. SSR rcd. 24 July 1951

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952.
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Halilov, Z. I. On a method of solution of mixed problems. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 83, 659-662 (1952). (Russian)

The author consid... and the u_n's are the eigenfunctions of the differential oper... to L under ...

Halilov, Z. I. Cauchy's problem for an infinite system of partial differential equations. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 84, 223-226 (1952). (Russian)

The system of equations

$$(*)\quad \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{(k_s)} A_{ij}^{(k_1,\cdots,k_n)}(t) \frac{\partial^{k_1+\cdots+k_n} u_j}{\partial x_1^{k_1} \cdots \partial x_n^{k_n}} + f_i(t, x_1, \cdots, x_n),\ i = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

where the k_s range over all non-negative integers less than a fixed integer M, is considered in the domain $0 \leqq t \leqq T$, $-\infty < x_s < \infty$, $x = 1, 2, \cdots, n$, subject to the initial conditions $u_i(x_1, \cdots, x_n) = \varphi_i(x_1, \cdots, x_n)$, for $t = t_0$. The functions $A_{ij}^{(k_1,\cdots,k_n)}$, f_i, φ_i, u_i are complex-valued functions of the corresponding real variables. The result states that the Cauchy problem for (*) is correctly set when the $A_{ij}^{(k_1,\cdots,k_n)}$ satisfy a certain regularity condition involving bounds for the solution of an associated infinite system of homogeneous ordinary differential equations and when the f_i and φ_i satisfy certain smoothness and convergence criteria. Bounds for the derivatives of the u_i are given. *M. H. Protter.*

...ATHEMATICAL REVIEW (Unclassified)
Vol XIV No 2, Feb 1953 pp 121-23

PA 239T90

USSR/Mathematics - Approximation, Operator 11 Aug 52
Equation

"Cauchy Problem for the Operator Equation With Partial Derivatives," Z. I. Khalilov, Inst of Phys and Math, Acad Sci Azerbaydzhan SSR

"DAN SSSR" Vol 85, No 5, pp 959-962

In connection with certain problems of modern physics (I. M. Gel'fand and A. M. Yaglom, Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz 18, No 8 (1948)) the Cauchy problem has considered from an infinite system of linear eqs with partial derivs by the author (Trudy In-ta Fiz i Matemat, AN Azerbaydzhan, Mat Ser 4-5 (1952)). In

239T90

this article the author investigates subject eq in the following form: $u_t = A(k_s).u_{x_1k_1}..x_{x_n}^{k_n} + f$ (summed over repeated indexes), where u,f are functions of the argument t, and x_s vary with values from an arbitrary Banach space. Submitted by Acad S. L. Sobolev 18 Jun 52.

239T90

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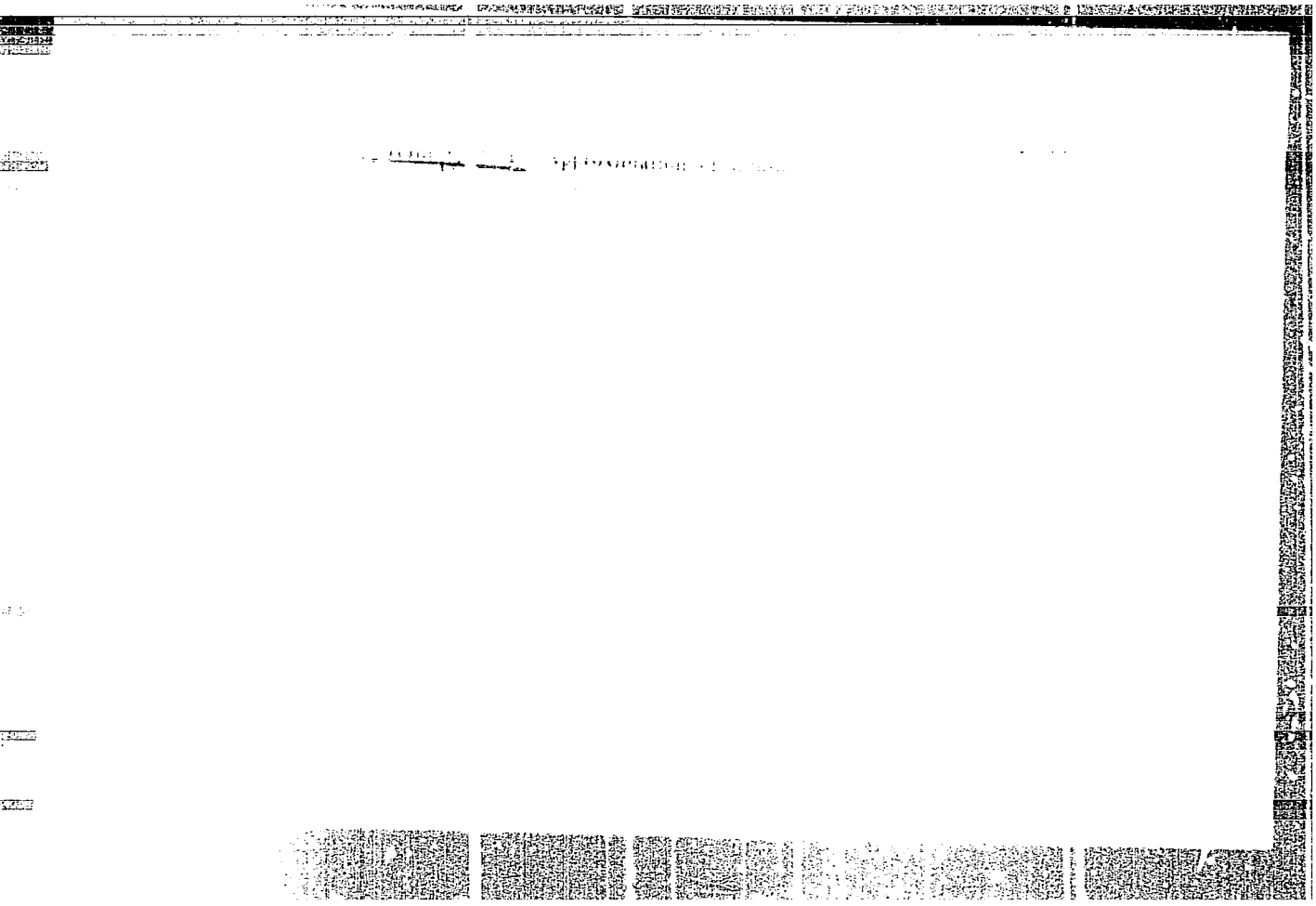
Grid method for solving problems in mixed-type equations. Trudy Inst.fiz. i mat An Azerb. SSR 6:5-13. '53. (MIRA 11:1)
(Differential equations)
(Mathematical physics)



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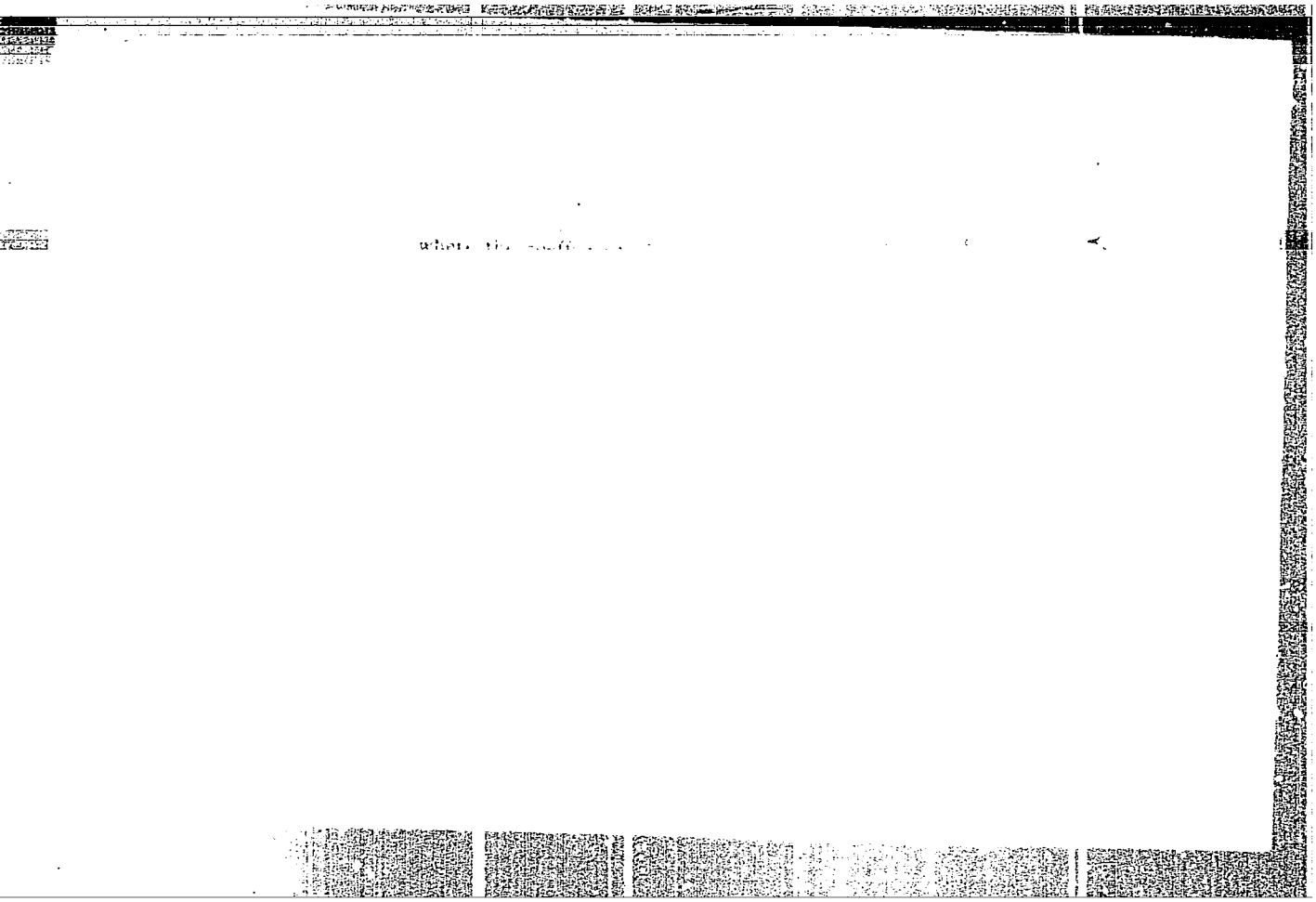

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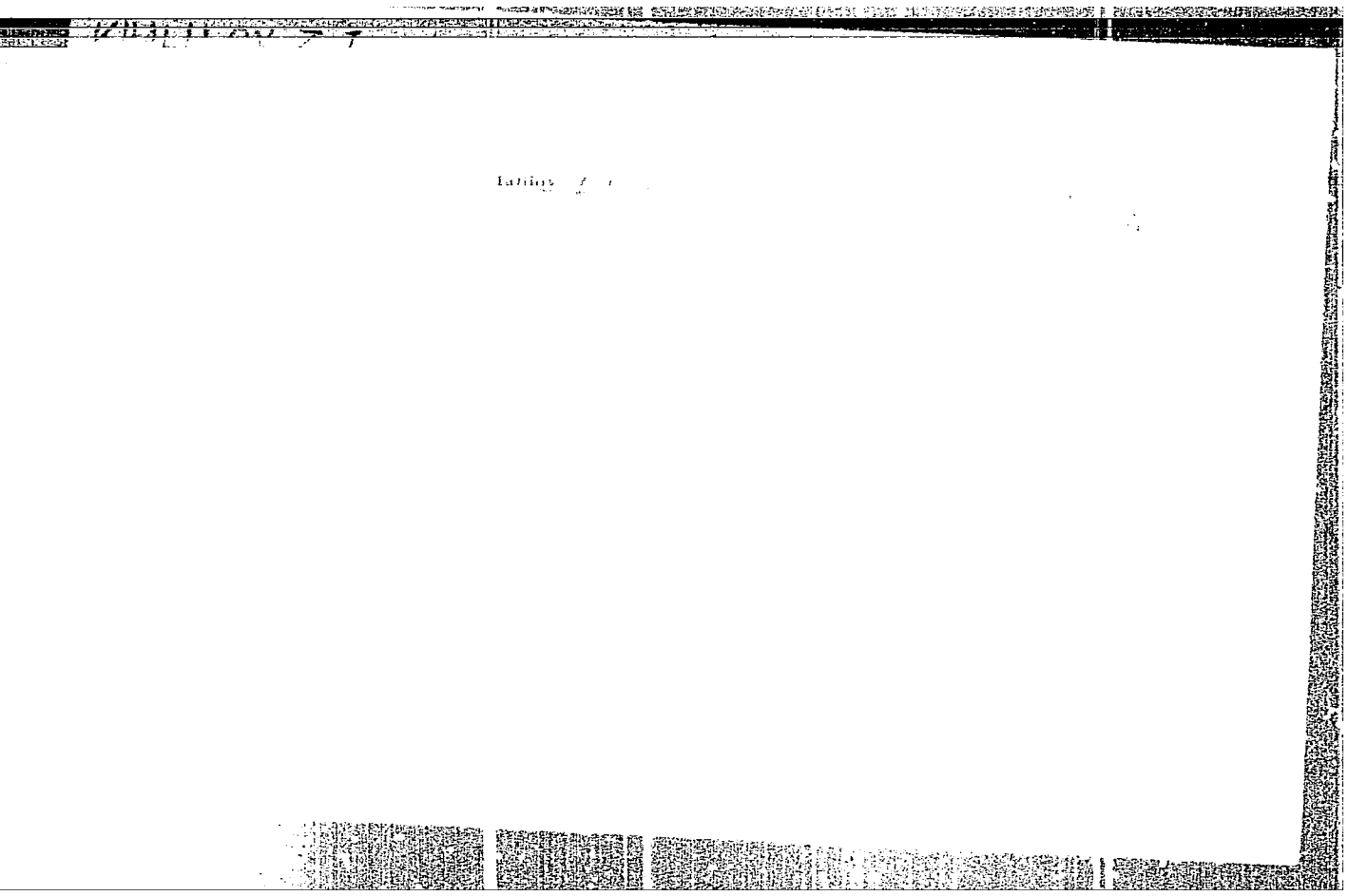
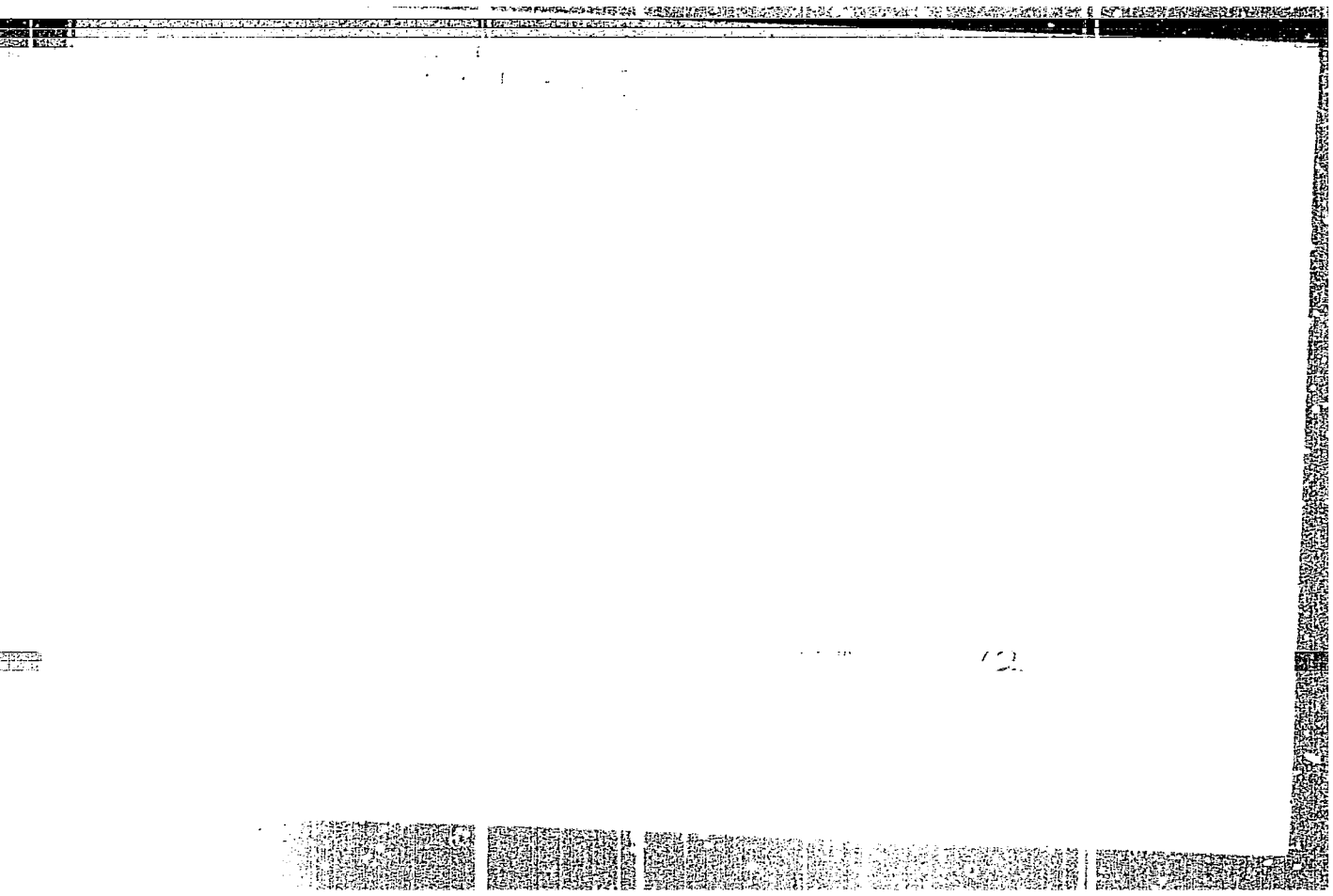
Differential Equations, Partial Differential Equations (2152)
Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR, No 8, 1953, pp 425-429
Khalilov, Z. I.
"On the Theory of One Method of Solving Mixed Problems"
Considers the solution of the partial differential equation $u_t = u_{xx} - C(x,t)u$, where the usual boundary conditions are imposed.

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal--Matematika, No 2, Feb 54; SO: (W-30785, 28 July 1954)





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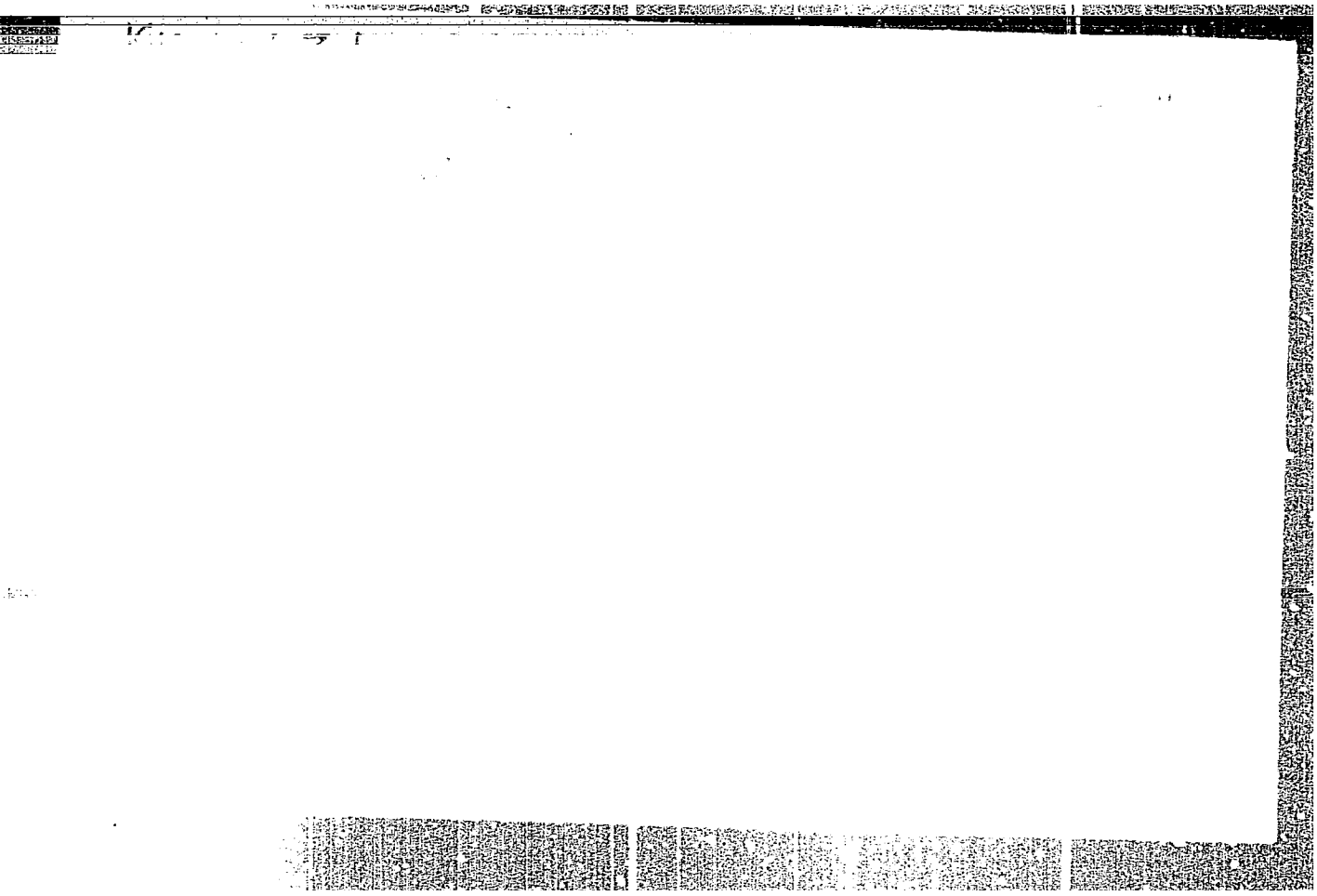

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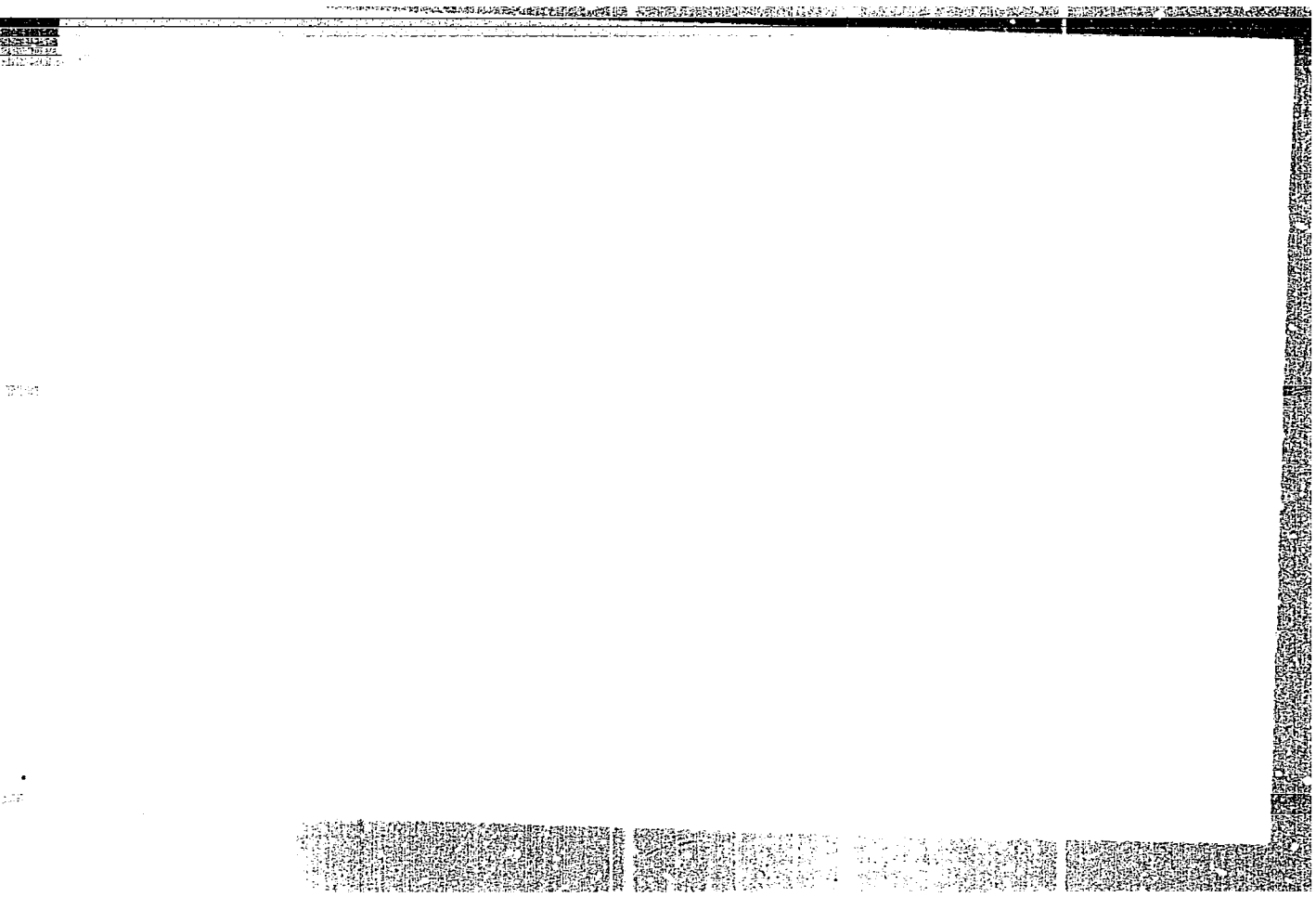

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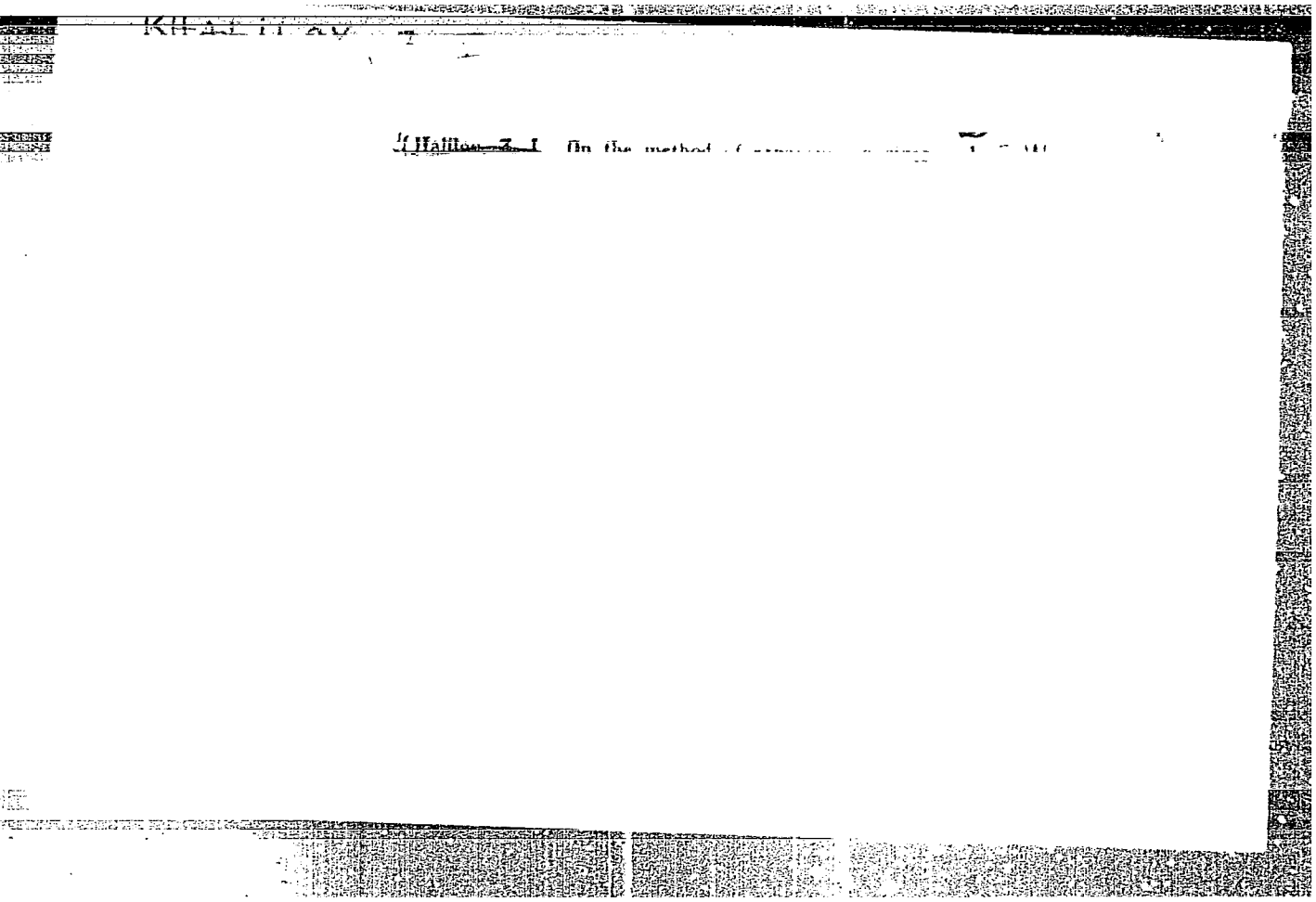
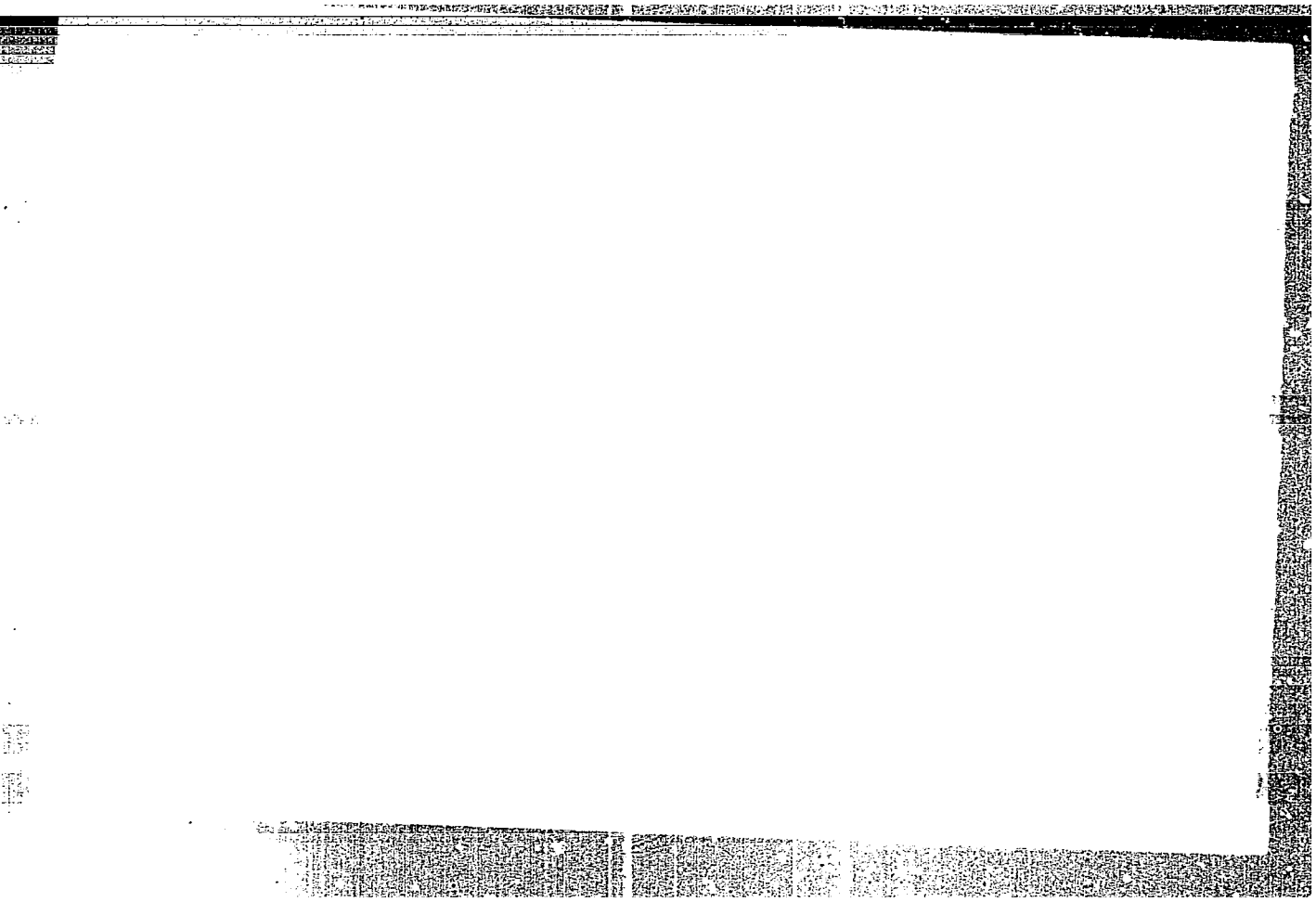
"A Method for the Eigen Function Expansion of the Main Part of an Equation in the Solution of a Mixed Problem," Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR, Vol 10, No 3, 1954, pp 151-158.

The author studies the problem of determining the solution of the equation $Lu = u_{xx} + C(t,x)u_t - u_{tt} = 0$ when certain conditions are imposed upon the behavior of u. The function u is expressed as the sum of a series of terms of the form $A_m(t)\sin mx$, in which the coefficients $A_m(t)$ are in turn expressed as sums of series of integrals. (RZhMat, No 1, 1955)
SO: Sum. No. 443, 5 Apr. 55





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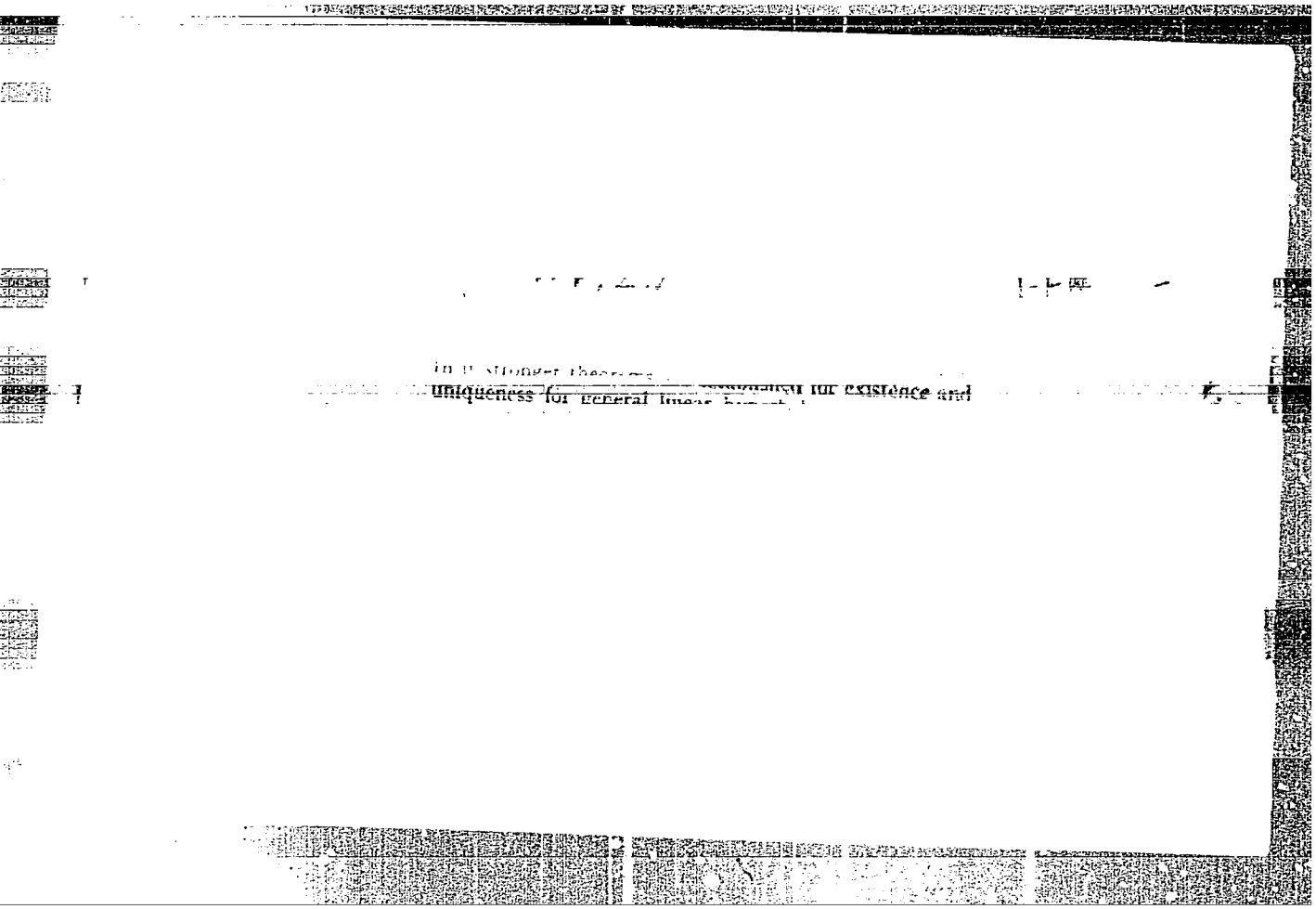

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Solution of general problems concerning irregular gas filtration and gassed liquid. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 10 no.8:523-526 '54.
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Kh.I.Amirkhanovym.
(Gases, Flow of)

KHALILOV, Z.I., professor.

Study of the spectrum and eigenfunction expansion of certain non self-adjoint operators. Uch.zap.AGU no.1:15-22 '55. (MLRA 9:11)
(Operators (Mathematics))
(Eigenfunctions)